

# The Enterprise.

VOL. 9.

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, SAN MATEO COUNTY, CAL., SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1904.

NO. 42.

## RAILROAD TIME TABLE

**NORTH.**  
6:02 A. M. Daily.  
7:26 A. M. Daily, except Sunday.  
9:39 A. M. Daily.  
12:30 P. M. Daily.  
5:03 P. M. Daily.  
5:54 P. M. Daily.  
9:12 P. M. Daily.

**SOUTH.**  
6:45 A. M. Daily.  
7:33 A. M. Daily.  
12:03 P. M. Daily.  
4:05 P. M. Daily.  
7:03 P. M. Daily.  
12:01 A. M. Daily. (Theatre train.)

## S. F. and S. M. Electric R. R. TIME TABLE

Leave Fifth and Market Sts., S. F.	Leave San Mateo
6:00 a. m.	5:30 a. m.
Every one-half hour thereafter to 7:30 p. m.	Every one-half hour thereafter to 7:30 p. m.
7:30 " "	8:00 " "
8:30 " "	9:00 " "
9:30 " "	10:00 " "
10:30 " "	11:00 " "
11:30 " "	12:12 a. m.

## TIME TABLE South San Francisco R. R. & Power Co.

Leave Holy Cross	Leave Packing House
5:30 a. m.	6:30 a. m.
Every one-half hour thereafter to 7:30 p. m.	Every one-half hour thereafter to 7:30 p. m.
7:30 " "	8:00 " "
8:30 " "	9:00 " "
9:30 " "	10:00 " "
10:30 " "	11:00 " "
11:30 " "	12:12 a. m.

Cars pass Post Office every thirty minutes, 18 minutes before and 12 minutes after the even hours, from 7:30 a. m. to 7:30 p. m. The last "suburban car" leaving Fifth and Market Sts., S. F., at 11:30 p. m., connects at Holy Cross at 12:10 a. m. with last car for South San Francisco.

## POST OFFICE.

Post office open from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sundays, 9:00 to 5:00 a. m. Money order office open 7 a. m. to 6:30 p. m.

## MAILS ARRIVE.

From the North	A. M.	P. M.
From the North	6:45	12:02
From the South	11:35	4:05

## MAILS GOES.

To the North	A. M.	P. M.
To the North	6:35	12:09
To the South	6:15	3:25

## CHURCH NOTICES.

Episcopal services will be held every Sunday in Grace Church. Morning service at 11 o'clock a. m. Evening service at 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m. See local column.

Methodist Church. Meetings. Butchers' Hall. Sunday Service—Sunday School, 3 p. m. Epworth League of Christian Endeavor, 6:30 p. m.; Preaching 7:30 p. m.

The pastor, Rev. W. de L. Kingsbury will be in town Tuesdays and Thursdays from 1:30 to 5 p. m. Any who may know of sick or distressed neighbors, will please leave word at the residences of Mr. Coombes, Mrs. Du Bois or Mrs. Sullivan.

Catholic Church Services will be held every Sunday at 9 o'clock a. m. at the Catholic Church.

## MEETING NOTICE.

Progress Camp, No. 425, Woodmen of the World, meets every Wednesday evening at Journeyman Butchers' Hall.

Lodge San Mateo No. 7, Journeyman Butchers' Protective and Benevolent Association, will meet every Tuesday at 8 p. m., at Journeyman Butchers' Hall.

## DIRECTORY OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

JUDGE SUPERIOR COURT	Redwood City
THEO. G. H. BUCK	Redwood City
DEPUTY CLERK	Redwood City
P. Chamberlain	Redwood City
TAX COLLECTOR	Redwood City
M. GEORGE	Redwood City
DISTRICT ATTORNEY	Redwood City
J. J. Bullock	Redwood City
ASSESSOR	Redwood City
D. Hayward	Redwood City
COUNTY CLERK	Redwood City
H. W. Schaberg	Redwood City
COUNTY RECORDER	Redwood City
John E. Johnston	Redwood City
SHERIFF	Redwood City
J. E. Maudsfield	Redwood City
AUDITOR	Redwood City
Geo. Barker	Redwood City
SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS	Redwood City
Miss Edith M. Fisher	Redwood City
COOKS AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR	Redwood City
Mr. Thomas	Redwood City
SURVEYOR	Redwood City
A. R. Gilbert	Redwood City

## His Skull Fractured.

Santa Rosa.—Arthur McCandless, a young man employed as a hay baler, met with an accident Saturday afternoon which will prove fatal. While working with the derrick of the machinery the guy rope broke. A pole weighing over 400 pounds dropped on the unfortunate man. His skull was fractured, and he remained unconscious for several hours. The accident occurred about four miles from this city, at Wilfred station on the Cotati ranch, and the injured man was brought to this city for medical treatment.

## CONDENSED NEWS OF THE PACIFIC COAST

Interesting Occurrences Specially Selected and Boiled Down Into Short Items.

## HAPPENINGS OF THE PAST WEEK

Current Events Related in Dispatches From Many Correspondents In Various Parts of the West.

M. Neuberger, a merchant of Santa Rosa, was robbed on a Sutter-street car, San Francisco, of a wallet containing \$30 in \$20 bills.

The Pacific Coast salmon pack will, it is said, not exceed 2,250,000 cases this year, as against 3,814,000 last year and 5,040,960 cases in 1901.

An ordinance has been passed which, August 20th, makes it unlawful to track deer with hounds in Santa Cruz county. The penalty is a fine of \$100.

Henry Measor, a well-known rancher living two miles south of Santa Ana, was drowned at Aliso beach, near Laguna, by being washed off the rocks while fishing.

Harry Casteel, an eight-year-old boy, in jumping from an electric car in San Jose received injuries from which he died. The lad was returning from the race track, and in jumping from the car some other boys piled on top of him.

Cayetano Martinez, a wealthy rancher, living near the Deer Creek Hot Springs, was bitten on the hand by a rattlesnake. Some neighbors found him four or five hours afterward in a partly unconscious condition. They started for Porterville to obtain medical assistance, but Martinez died before they reached there.

Fire last week destroyed the large ordnance warehouse and its contents at Fort Stevens, eight miles from Astoria, Oregon. Efforts to extinguish the blaze were unavailing and the building was burned to the ground. The warehouse was full of tools and supplies for the guns, and the loss is considerable. The origin of the fire is unknown.

A jail break was narrowly averted at the jail under the County Court-house in San Luis Obispo, when Robert Downs, a felony prisoner, was found hiding in the room of Under Sheriff Charles Ivins. Downs was armed with a piece of gaspipe two feet long. Had Downs not been discovered he would undoubtedly have brained Ivins.

The canneries at Rivers Inlet, B. C., are having an exceptional run of salmon. They have already packed more fish than during the whole of last season and fishing is expected to continue for several weeks. So far the two canneries of the British Columbia Packers' Association have put up 50,000 cases of sock eyes, while on the Skeena river the fishing is poor and on the Fraser river it is fine.

The appointment of four additional instructors to the faculty of the English department of Stanford University was announced by President Jordan last week. The appointments are as follows: John Kester Bonnell, a graduate of Stanford; Charles L. Story, Stanford, '98; F. H. White, a graduate of Harvard, and Howard J. Hall, Stanford, '06, professor of English at the University of Arizona.

F. M. Leforgee, a farmer residing in Germantown, was fatally injured by the boiler of a stationary engine. Leforgee had sold the engine and was testing the boiler to see if it was in good order when the explosion occurred. He was hurled a distance of thirty feet into the branches of an umbrella tree. His skull was fractured and one leg broken. He also suffered other injuries and was severely burned.

For the purpose of inspecting the work of the survey parties engaged in establishing the boundary line between Canada and Alaska the two Boundary Commissioners representing Canada and the United States are on the way to the north. O. H. Tittmann, superintendent of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, is the American Commissioner. Canada's interests are in the hands of Professor W. F. King, chief astronomer of Canada. These two Commissioners

## SAYS HAWAII HAS FAILED TO PROSPER

Governor Carters Tells of Conditions in the Islands Since the Annexation.

## CLAIMS AMERICAN LAWS UNSUITABLE

Complaint Made That It Is Now Impossible to Rent Government Land and That No Dredging Is Being Done.

Sacramento.—In an interview Governor G. C. Carter of the Hawaiian islands said:

"The annexation of the islands to the United States has not been a commercial success so far as the islands are concerned. Since we have been part of United States territory we have not made any great progress. One reason for this is because the laws that we are governed by are not suited to the country. In the old days, when we made our own laws, the statutes fitted the needs of the islands. Now we are under the United States laws, which may suit the country as a whole, and may suit many of the states in particular, but they do not answer our requirements.

"For instance, we have to obey the United States land laws, and cannot rent Government land for a period of more than five years at a time. As it takes from two to four years to raise a crop in our climate, we cannot find anybody that will rent land for such a short period as five years. Thus we are deprived of a big revenue from Government land.

"Since we have been annexed Congress has never dredged our harbor. It is filling up, and thus prevents landing of the largest vessels. As a result of this our traffic is falling off. We dredged the harbor at our own expense since we have been annexed, but unless it is dredged again we will lose much of our traffic.

"Annexation has cut off all of our income in the internal revenue. On the other hand, from Uncle Sam's point of view, the annexation has been a decided success. Over \$4,250,000 has been cleared up and paid into the United States Treasury from the islands. The whole cost of annexation was only \$4,000,000, so you can see what a paying proposition the islands have been to the United States.

"Since I have been Governor of the islands I found that our income has been so greatly reduced that all appropriations have been cut."

will remain in the north two months. The survey will not be completed until next season.

A theft which of its kind is unprecedented in Santa Clara county was committed at San Jose recently. Twelve coffins, valued at \$2500, have been stolen from the warehouse of W. L. Woodrow, one of the principal undertakers in that city. The warehouse, which is situated on First and William streets, in the Taylor block, is some distance from the office of Woodrow, and was not kept under very close supervision until last week. Then Woodrow came to the conclusion that some coffins were missing. An inventory of the stock was taken, and it was then found that twelve boxes had been stolen. Three of the caskets were valued at \$325 each.

It cost the city and county of San Francisco close to \$5000 not to convict Jacob Eppinger of the defunct grain firm of Eppinger & Co. of obtaining money by false pretenses before Judge Lawlor. The bills are all in and show that for forty-nine days the Palace Hotel Company received \$51 a day for the board and lodging of the jurors, who were kept in custody during the trial. Then there were board and lodging for deputies for three days, carriage hire amounting to \$120 for transporting the jurors to and from the courtroom, a modest telephone bill of \$29.50, and a fishing excursion on four different Saturdays, where, although the catch is not recorded, the expenses amounted to \$25. Visits to the ball game cost \$7, while the play houses received \$42 for amusing the twelve men who could not agree. Together with the fees paid the jurors, the expense of the panel for the forty-nine days amounted to \$4063, and to this must be added the witness fees and mileage, to reach the total expense of the trial.

## BALTIC FLEET WILL SOON SAIL FOR FAR EAST

Fleet of Eight Battleships and Nine Cruisers to Be Commanded By Rojestvensky.

## MAY TURN THE TIDE OF BATTLE

Tokio Version of Recent Fighting—The Japan Mail Says Probably All the Outworks at Port Arthur Have Been Taken.

Berlin.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Lokal Anzeiger says that Rear-Admiral Rojestvensky, commander of the Baltic fleet, has hoisted his flag on the battleship Souvaroff and that the fleet, which consists of six types, including eight battleships and nine cruisers, will leave in the immediate future, probably on August 16th. The correspondent says it is hoped that the fleet will reach its destination within sixty days.

The correspondent says it is reckoned that the arrival of the Baltic fleet in the Far East will turn the scales rapidly and end the war should Port Arthur still remain uncaptured. Tokio.—The Japan Mail prints a summary of Port Arthur rumors and says probably all the outworks have been captured, and the Japanese army is easily in range of the main defenses. It is now a question of mounting siege guns.

Indications are that this work was commenced on August 4th or 5th. The Russians apparently defended their outworks desperately and suffered heavily. Indications are that the Japanese fleet co-operated vigorously with the land forces, especially in the attack on Shuishiyung. The Russian fleet was inactive, except the smaller vessels. General Oku is apparently hurrying his preparations. The heat retards the attack.

The attack on Liao Yang will demand the closest co-operation of the three armies. It is thought a strong Russian force is facing Kuroki. There are no indications that the Russians intend to withdraw to Moukden from Liao Yang. The Chinese are building two excellent military roads from Moukden to Kirin and Harbin.

Thus far the Japanese have taken 1500 prisoners and buried 2600 Russian dead. It is estimated the total losses of the Russians number upward of 20,000, while invalids will bring the number of troops incapacitated up to 50,000.

Constantinople.—In connection with the volunteer fleet question the Porte, which is being supported by Great Britain, has reminded the Russian Government of its agreement with Turkey in 1891. This agreement stipulates that vessels of the volunteer fleet must not carry arms and munitions of war. The Porte also demands that the vessels shall traverse the Bosphorus separately.

## MILLIONS FOR WESTERN PENSIONS

Enormous Sums Distributed Through San Francisco Pension Agency.

San Francisco.—The report of the operations of the San Francisco United States Pension Agency for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, has been rendered by Colonel J. B. Fuller, the local pension agent, to the Commissioner of Pensions, Washington, D. C. The district comprises the States of California, Nevada, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Washington, Wyoming, Utah and the Territories of Arizona, Alaska, Hawaii and the Pacific insular possessions. It is the largest by far in extent of all the eighteen agencies in the United States. The total number of pensioners on the roll June 30, 1904, in the district was 39,943. The total amount of pension money disbursed to this number was \$5,431,723.97.

The amounts distributed to the various States and Territories were: California, \$2,682,226.28; Nevada, \$35,383.70; Oregon, \$866,581.19; Idaho, \$210,795.55; Montana, \$217,928.73; Washington, \$936,467.33; Wyoming, \$88,252.41; Utah, \$111,664.45; Arizona, \$98,389.39; Alaska, \$8147.80; Hawaii, \$5910.03; Philippine Islands, Guam and Samoa, \$5823.03; all other States and Territories, \$164,113.58; total, \$5,431,723.97.

Eggs for hatching should not be over two weeks old.

## ASSAILANT IS DENIED CLEMENCY

President Declines to Interfere In Case of a Negro Under Death Sentence.

## DOES NOT BELIEVE PLEA OF INSANITY

Chief Executive Declares That Punishment Should Be Swift For Such Criminals In Order to Discourage Lynchings.

Washington.—President Roosevelt has declined to interfere in the case of John W. Burley, a negro, confined in the jail of the District of Columbia under sentence of death for the crime of criminal assault, the victim having been a little girl 1½ years old. The President has directed that the sentence of the jury be carried into effect on August 26th, as decreed.

An application was made to the President to commute the sentence of Burley to imprisonment for life, it being alleged that the prisoner was of mind so weak as to be irresponsible for his crime. The subject was referred to Attorney-General Moody. He investigated the case and reported to the President fully as to the facts.

In rejecting the application for the commutation of Burley's sentence, President Roosevelt made the following memorandum:

"White House, Washington, D. C.—The application for the commutation of sentence of John W. Burley is denied. This man committed the most heinous crime known to our laws, and twice before he has committed crimes of a similar, though less horrible character. In my judgment there is no justification whatever for paying heed to the allegations that he is not of sound mind, allegations made after the trial and conviction. Nobody would pretend that there has ever been any such degree of mental unsoundness shown as would make people even consider sending him to an asylum if he had not committed this crime. Under such circumstances he should certainly be esteemed sane enough to suffer the penalty for his monstrous deed. I have scant sympathy with the plea of insanity advanced to save a man from the consequences of crime, which unless the crime had been committed it would have been impossible to persuade any reasonable authority to commit him to an asylum as insane.

"Among the most dangerous criminals, and especially among those prone to commit this particular kind of offense, there are plenty of a temper so fiendish or so brutal as to be incompatible with any other than a brutish order of intelligence; but these men are nevertheless responsible for their acts, and nothing more tends to encourage crime among such men than the belief that through the plea of insanity or any other plea it is possible to escape paying the just penalty of their crimes. The crime in question is one to the existence of which we largely owe the existence of that spirit of lawlessness which takes form in lynching. It is a crime so revolting that the criminal is not entitled to one particle of sympathy from any human being. It is essential that the punishment for it should be not only as certain, but as swift as possible. The jury in this case did their duty by recommending the infliction of the death penalty. It is to be regretted that we do not have special provision for more summary dealing with this type of cases. The more we do what in us lies to secure certain and swift justice in dealing with these cases the more effectively do we work against the growth of that lynching spirit which is so full of evil omen for this people, because it seeks to atone one infamous crime by the commission of another of equal infamy.

"The application is denied, and the sentence will be carried into execution. THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

## Slain By Negro Servant.

Hartford, Conn.—Ex-Commissioner of Police Henry Osborne was shot and killed at his home by a negro servant, Joseph Watson, who escaped. He was secretary of the Dunham Hosiery Company. Watson had been recently discharged for theft. The theory of the police is that Watson was surprised by Osborne while attempting to rob the house.

## LIFE PRESERVERS ARE WORTHLESS.

Article Approved By Government Have No Buoyancy.

New York.—A special to the Sun from Washington says: A very remarkable and startling condition of affairs has been brought to light as a result of the Government investigation into the Slocum disaster. An examination of life preservers in good condition and conforming in every way to the Government's requirements has shown that they are entirely inadequate for the purpose intended. This applies not merely to a few preservers, but in most cases to all those used on the big excursion steamers.

In other words, the Slocum board has found that the standard preserver approved by the Government is incapable of giving buoyancy to a human being for any great length of time, and experiments have indicated it would not support a person of average weight for any time at all.

## WANTS FLAG AND A COAT OF ARMS.

Panama Offers a Cash Prize for the Best Design of Each.

Washington.—Panama is looking for a coat of arms and a first-class national flag. In order to get the best samples of each, the Government has authorized competition for designs. According to J. W. Lee, secretary of the United States Legation in Panama, prizes of \$200 each will be awarded for the best flag and the best coat of arms offered.

"The treatment, colors, objects and other elements," writes Lee, "which enter into the composition of the shield or flag will be left to the free will and ideas of the competitors, without limitation, except that the sketches must be original and in good taste."

## Asbestos Being Made Into Cloth.

Orange, N. J.—It is claimed by a resident of this place that he has invented a perfect process to convert asbestos rock into a beautiful silky fiber, capable of being spun into a cloth similar to silk. He alleges the process is adapted especially to the manufacture of fine dress goods. Besides being mothproof, it is said the new material is entirely fireproof.



We have just received a large shipment of the famous Cyrus Noble whiskey.

This brand is the most popular American whiskey in the world.

It is a pure, old honest product.

It is distilled from selected grain.

It is a tonic and stimulant combined.

It is absolutely pure.

**The People's Store**  
GRAND AVE., near Postoffice.  
South San Francisco, Cal.

This is the Only Store in San Mateo County that

**SELLS**  
Dry Goods and Fancy Goods;  
Boots and Shoes;  
Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods;  
Crockery and Agate Ware;  
Hats and Caps.

**AT SAN FRANCISCO PRICES.**

Give Us a Call and be Convinced.

E. E. CUNNINGHAM,  
Editor and Proprietor.

To-day's worry is the result of yesterday's neglect.

Good actors and good architects draw good houses.

Listen to the circus band. It plays the same old tunes.

Russia is convinced that the peril is a very bright yellow.

When you walk towards the sun all your shadows are behind you.

A woman's idea of a wise man is one who makes a fool of himself over her.

A preferred creditor is one who is willing to wait until you get ready to settle.

It's only when a piece of property is offered for a song that a man discovers he can't sing.

If Carnegie really wants to die poor he should invest his surplus coin in a get-rich-quick concern.

Women are not much force in a political campaign; it takes them too long to find the money in their pocket-books.

A busy man doesn't object to a woman with a history, provided she does not come into his office and try to sell it to him.

The Pennsylvania clergyman who shot at a burglar the other day and hit him has earned the thanks of the entire congregation.

The young people's societies in the Presbyterian Church want all married members over 30 years of age to get out. If unmarried it's different.

A congressional committee is to investigate the Red Cross Society. It would be more fitting to have the Red Cross Society investigate Congress.

President Joseph Smith declares that the plural mother-in-law is a great success. Possibly the explanation is that there are enough of them to keep busy among themselves.

A woman tries to make her heart show on her face and a man tries to make his mind show there. This wouldn't be so bad if all women had hearts and all men had minds.

The new postage stamps show Thomas Jefferson with his hair parted in the middle. The next in order will probably be a portrait of President Washington smoking a cigarette.

There isn't a jail in Iceland nor a lock or bar on the whole island. And but two thefts have been committed there in one thousand years. The example of Iceland isn't likely to become contagious—not right away.

Your Uncle Sam is very well-to-do. He puts his hand in one pocket and coin to the amount of fifty millions is scattered in insurance to rebuild Baltimore and Rochester. He puts his hand in another pocket and out comes forty millions for the Panama canal, and he stands these demands without even the tremor of a lip or the quiver of a whisker.

Large numbers of people in prosperous circumstances die as sexagenarians from maladies which are evidences of degeneration and of premature senility, while many who pass this period go on to enter upon an eighth or ninth decade of life. The former class comprise those who have lived without restraint of their appetites and who have sought to allay some of the consequences by self-medication, while the latter class comprise those who have lived reasonably and who, if annoyed by imperfect digestion, have sought relief by abandoning the errors from which it sprang.

The extent of damage done by insects which prey on the agricultural interests of the United States is but little appreciated. Twelve bugs, according to reliable statistics, do an estimated damage to farm products of \$363,000,000 per annum. The chinich bug heads the list, with \$100,000,000 a year; grasshopper, \$90,000,000; Hessian fly (a reminder of the Revolution, since the mercenaries hired by King George brought its eggs over in the straw for their horses), \$50,000,000; cotton worm and boll worm (cotton), \$25,000,000 apiece; cotton boll weevil, \$20,000,000; East Jose scale, grain weevil, apple worm and army worm, \$10,000,000 apiece; potato bug, \$8,000,000; and cabbage worm, \$5,000,000.

So the Hawaiians are to die out as a nation. The figures prove it, and the civilization of the white man seems only to hasten the end. In 1853 there were some 70,000 pure-blood Hawaiians, and at that time the number began to dwindle until, according to the census figures of 1900, the number of pure-blood and mixed blood Hawaiians had dropped to 37,635. Lucian C. Warner, an authority, says, in the Outlook, that the health of the natives is far from satisfactory. The race seems to be dying out. There are few large families, and many children die in infancy. Vitality has been lowered and

tuberculosis is on the increase. On the other hand, the number of part-Hawaiians is increasing, and the mixed bloods are a sturdy race. There are Caucasian Hawaiians and Chinese Hawaiians, and they rear large families and are but little troubled by disease. The increase of the mixed bloods is best shown by the school statistics. In 1902 there were 4,903 full-blooded Hawaiian children to a population of 29,787, and 2,860 part-Hawaiian children to a population of 7,848. The proportion of children is twice as great among the part-Hawaiians as among those of pure blood. Except on the grounds of sentiment there is nothing to deplore in the situation. Races die because their work is done, and are supplanted by stronger races. It is the survival of the fittest. Humanity cannot stand still. It must grow or die, and every nation that is not on the upgrade must eventually perish. Hawaii is simply a demonstration of the immutable law of nature.

Interest has been manifested all over the country in the story of the Western Union Telegraph Company and the pool-rooms of New York City. The pool-rooms are gambling places, in which the returns are received from various race-tracks and bets are placed. Their existence depends upon a prompt and accurate news service by wire direct from the tracks, and this they have received from the telegraph company. The City Club, a reformatory organization, having tried in vain to suppress the pool-rooms by old methods, at last drew wide public attention to the fact that its efforts will be futile so long as the telegraph company continues to furnish the news on which the pool-rooms depend. The board of directors of the Western Union contains the names of many men who are known as conscientious, God-fearing citizens. To them the announcement of the City Club was probably the first knowledge they had of what their own company was doing. The moral sentiment of the board of directors was aroused, and orders were at once issued to discontinue the news service of every pool-room in the country. This has been done, although it involves a heavy loss of revenue. The old saying is that a corporation has no soul. Perhaps it would be more accurate to say that many corporations have souls which are dormant. This is true even of small organizations, and often, indeed, of individuals whose extended interests necessitate the employment of subordinates to whom large authority is delegated. The possession of wealth, even if it is only relatively great, involves a responsibility which is not merely financial, but moral. It is to the credit of human nature that most men are awake to that responsibility. If at any time they seem to sleep, there is no better way to rouse them than by a plain and fearless naming of those who are to blame.

**Veterans Hold the Jobs.**  
The civil service commission has furnished to the House Committee on Civil Service Reform a statement showing that the total number of ex-soldiers and ex-sailors of the Civil War employed in the executive departments at Washington is 2,175 and the widows of veterans so employed 388. The information was asked in view of complaints that there are many superannuated clerks on the pay rolls.

The largest number of veterans—641—employed in the Interior Department, while the Treasury Department carries 553 and the War Department 347. There are only 23 veterans on the Navy Department roll and only 7 in the State Department.

The ages of the old soldiers and sailors vary from 50 to 82 years. There are 217 who are 61 years old, while those younger form the next larger class, 197 in number. Nearly two-thirds, or 1,388, are from 58 to 65 years of age. Those over 70 years of age number 226, and of this number 11 are over 80.

The veteran with the longest service is 77 years old. He has served 52 years. Nearly two-thirds, or 1,332, of the 2,175 veterans, receive salaries ranging from \$1,200 to \$2,500 per annum. Those receiving \$840 or less number 476. The veterans and their widows constitute 10 per cent of the number of persons employed in the departments and government printing office in Washington.

**Got Something New.**  
Not since the early '80s, when the word "electric" leaped into fame with the trolley car, has a newly discovered term been so popular as radium and its derivatives. Already we have radio cigars, radite soap, radiumite tooth paste, and so on, just as there used to be electric soap, electric polish, electric tooth powder, electric cleaning material, and even electric silk. The properties of the mysterious radium, of course, no more enter into the articles which bear that name, or names allied to it, than soap or silk polish or powder was electrified. Yet the new term, applied even to old and well-known articles, appeals to many people who don't bother to think what it may or may not mean.

**Quite Extraordinary.**  
"There was a spelling bee at our church the other week and it was really remarkable."  
"You mean the knowledge of the contestants was remarkable?"  
"Oh, not especially; I refer to the fact that 'phthisis' was not one of the words given out!"—Philadelphia Ledger.

When we see a man who is a dude about his clothes, we feel sorry for the work that falls upon his wife.

## JUDICIAL DECISIONS.

That a legatee is also an executor of the testator's estate is held, in Municipal Court vs. Whaley (R. L.), 63 L. R. A. 235, not to prevent the enforcement for his benefit of the liability of sureties on the bond for the default of his co-executor when the bond is joint and several in form.

The right of a State to require the delivery of interstate freight by one carrier to another within its borders, in order that the freight may reach a particular depot within a certain municipality, is denied in Central Stock Yards Co. vs. Louisville & N. R. Co. (C. C. A. 6th C.), 63 L. R. A. 213.

A beneficiary in a mutual benefit certificate is held, in Shipman vs. Protective Home Circle (N. Y.), 63 L. R. A. 347, to acquire no vested interest in either the certificate or the money to be paid under it, and the suicide of the assured is held to terminate the rights of the beneficiary the same as it would the rights of the assured's legal representative.

Persons who, through confidential relations with the discoverer of a medical preparation, gain possession of his secret are held, in Stewart vs. Hook (Ga.), 63 L. R. A. 255, to be properly restrained by a court of equity from divulging it, so as to make use of it to his detriment, although the preparation was not patented, since the owner has a property right in his discovery.

A claimant who gives a levying officer a forthcoming bond, and retains possession of the property, which is subsequently seized and sold by the same officer under a lien of superior dignity, is held, in Floyd vs. Cook (Ga.), 63 L. R. A. 450, not to be liable on the bond for a failure to produce the property at the time and place of sale, the law having taken the property from his possession.

Those in charge of a railroad train are held, in Penny vs. Atlantic Coast Line R. Co. (N. C.), 63 L. R. A. 497, to be bound to warn passengers about to alight from it of danger of possible injury, where an altercation has taken place between the railroad employees and another passenger, which has resulted in an exhibition of, and apparent intention to use, deadly weapons after the latter passenger has left the train.

A judgment of a State court is held in Home for Incurable vs. New York (U. S.), 63 L. R. A. 329, not to be reviewable in the Supreme Court of the United States on the ground that it denied a right, title, privilege or immunity secured by the Federal constitution, where it does not appear on the face of the record that such right, title, privilege or immunity was specially set up or claimed in the State court. With this case is a note on the subject of the record for the purpose of showing jurisdiction in the Supreme Court of the United States of a writ of error to a State court.

**Admiral Dewey's Dog "Bob."**

If there is one thing in this world that Admiral Dewey is proud of it is his dog "Bob." This is not the chow dog "Bob" who came into fame with his master on the Olympia, and had the bad grace to die just after they reached the United States. The present "Bob" once belonged to Secretary Moody, and the admiral made his acquaintance on his Caribbean cruise a year ago last winter. The sailors called him "Bill McKinley," but that name was too venerated in the admiral's mind for such an association, and he promptly named him "Bob," in memory of his lost pet.

"Bob" didn't like the sea. He was a miserable sailor and a sad little doggie when I first met him on the Dolphin," said Admiral Dewey in giving "Bob's" history. "In some way he soon detected the bond of sympathy that existed between us. He would come and put his head against my leg and look up into my face with the full realization of how sorry I was for him that he was so miserable. Secretary Moody noticed it, and one day he said, 'I declare, admiral, that ungrateful pup is more fond of you now than he is of me. I'll just have to give him to you.' So I brought him home with me, and he has been absolutely happy ever since his feet struck dry ground. Aren't you, 'Bob'?" "Bob," I say, aren't you happy?" "Bob" pricked up his ears and wagged his stump of a tail in a vigorous affirmative. Then he ran to his master's side and planted his feet on his lap, wagging his short tail rapturously.—Woman's Home Companion.

**Adam Couldn't Break Any.**

Rev. I. K. Funk, who has written a book on the marvels of clairvoyance, was born in Ohio, in the town of Clifton, and a Clifton man said of him recently:

"We are proud here of the success Dr. Funk has made in life. We treasure a number of stories of his childhood. It seems that even as a little boy he had an unusual and subtle mind."

"A clergyman put to him one day a number of questions about biblical history and he answered them all very well. Finally the clergyman said:

"What commandment, my lad, did Adam break when he ate the apple?" "If you please, sir," was the reply, "there weren't any commandments at that time."

**Cheaper Riding on a Pass.**

"I always pay as I go," remarked the reformer.

"That's where you're foolish," said the practical politician. "I always get a pass."—Philadelphia Record.

A newly married man looks like a new pair of shoes feels.

# EDITORIALS

Opinions of Great Papers on Important Subjects.

**Wage-Earning by Married Women.**

THE American prejudice against wage-earning by married women appears in the effort occasionally made to make the employment of teachers in the public schools terminate with marriage. But thousands of American married women do earn wages, thousands more would gladly do so if they could, and other thousands would be happier and better off if they did. The prejudice against it seems disadvantageous. American men, as a rule, prefer to support their wives if they can. If an American married woman works for pay, it is either because it gives her pleasure or because her husband's income is insufficient. She does not do it as a matter of course. How long she can keep it up depends upon what the work is, and upon other circumstances. If she has children, that, of course, interferes with her wage-earning if it does not stop it altogether, and general acceptance of a custom which would restrict or discourage child-bearing is not to the public advantage. Marriage tends, and should tend, to withdraw women from wage-earning, but it need not stop it per se and abruptly. To make marriage a bar to future wage-earning by a woman operates in restriction of marriage, and that is at least as much against public policy as restriction of child-bearing. It will always depend on circumstances whether a young wage-earning woman who marries had better go on with her work, but Dr. Patten seems to be right in holding that it is often best that she should do so, and that it is often better that she should marry and still earn wages than not marry. Prejudice should not determine conduct in these matters. There should be a freer choice.—Harper's Weekly.

**Waste Lands and Criminals.**

MASSACHUSETTS is about to try a new experiment in the industrial management of its convicts. Instead of employing them in manufacturing goods to compete with the products of non-criminal labor, it is proposed to establish industrial camps and set the convicts to reclaiming waste and worthless land, of which the Bay State possesses enough to keep them at work for generations.

The plan is a tentative one, the first camp having just been established near Rutland, but on the face of it the scheme appears to possess two merits. It furnishes outdoor work for the convicts without subjecting them to the humiliation of constant public observation, as would be the case if they were employed on the streets and highways, and the work performed will be useful work. If they are able to make two blades of grass grow where one or none grew before there is authority for the claim that they will be transformed from malefactors into benefactors.

The experiment will be watched with a good deal of interest for various reasons. While no sane person would advocate the maintenance of criminals in idleness, no one has as yet found a way of employing them that is entirely satisfactory. The farming out of convicts which has been practiced in some of the Southern States has been shown to be subject to glaring abuses. These abuses could be minimized if not entirely avoided if the State did the farming under wise and honest management. Every State has an abundance of waste lands, which would be worth reclamation, and which, if reclaimed, would add to the public wealth.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

**Automobile Nuisances.**

THE wife of a railway magnate in New York has been nearly killed by a stone thrown at her head while riding in an automobile. The Police Commissioner, discussing the event, says: "The automobile people must be protected. This matter of hatred that has been growing among the mob gangs of the lower and upper East Side has got to stop if I have any power." Of course there is no possible excuse for such an action as throwing a stone at a lady's head, but we wonder if it has occurred to Police Commissioner McAdoo that there are other people besides the automobile people, who need protection; that there must be a cause for the hatred between the automobile people and the gangs. At the present time some of the

## LACKED JUST WHAT HE WANTED.

The agent for the "Inexhaustible Cyclopaedia, in Twelve Parts," approached Mr. Ransom with a light and springy step, and was greatly cheered when he received an invitation to "draw up an' show your wares," and the other rocking-chair on the shady porch was pushed towards him.

"You say there's everything anybody wants to know in it," said Mr. Ransom, genially, when the agent's flow of conversation had ceased for a moment and he looked hopefully at his host. "Well, I guess I shall have to buy it. Lawdsee, yes, I can see how easy the payments'll be. But now I just want to make sure o' one or two things before I pay ye down the full money."

"Let's see, what parts have ye got with ye? 'Vol. One, A to C' that's all right. Now you find me the place where it tells about ant-hills, and the best way to rid your d-o-r-yard of 'em. I've tried more'n forty different ways a'ready."

Mr. Ransom leaned comfortably back in his chair and rocked with a loud creak while the agent searched the pages of "Vol. One," with an anxious face.

"It doesn't tell about them," he stammered at last. "You see—" But Mr. Ransom raised his hand in protest. "It's too bad," he said, "but probably that slipped their minds. Jest turn over to the b's, and find 'butter.' Now see how you can make it come when it's contrary, same as it is sometimes when you're in a hurry to get through churning."

Again he regarded the agent's red-denied face with a calm and genial gaze.

"Not there!" he said, when the result of the search was reluctantly admitted. "That seems cur'ous, don't it? But still I'll give 'em another chance. Now you turn over the c's till you

streets of Montreal and the suburban roads are infested with automobiles, in the possession of a lot of howling Yahoos, who go out of their way to be offensive to people who do not happen to like the smell of gasoline. They deliberately try to frighten horses; to scare pedestrians, and to splash them with mud. It would be interesting to know how some of the cads come to be in even temporary possession of the machines. They certainly do not belong to the class that can afford to own or to hire such luxuries. It would be worth the while of all respectable people who are interested in automobilism to make a combined effort to suppress this nuisance. Anybody walking along a highway frequented by automobilists can readily understand why hatred has grown up between the East Side gangs and the New York automobilists.—Montreal Star.

**The Insurance of a Man Hanged.**

THE ruling of a Pennsylvania court an insurance company has been freed from the necessity of paying the policy of a man hanged for crime. The man, of course, was beyond the possibility of having any concern in the matter. His heirs were not, and they are the ones who must suffer. In China, not a highly civilized country, the relatives of an assassin are forced to share the penalty with him, or indeed to bear all of it, in case of the criminal's escape.

The courts of Pennsylvania may understand law and have the ability to construe it. To such credit as they are entitled for acumen, purity and fearlessness they are heartily welcome. And doubtless on the lofty plane which they operate in the interests of justice they are above feeling a pang of discomfort at the intimation that the Chinese theory, refined and modified and made presentable by a setting of words, appears in this decision. It would be unfair to hang the innocent wife of a murderer, or send his children to prison. It is not more dazlingly fair to starve them or send them to the poor house.

Nobody desires the insurance company to be deprived of any legitimate protection. As a rule, it does not suffer much. Generally the rare swindler is caught and a heavy penalty exacted.

Policies carried for a certain time become "incontestable." That is to say, the company will not contest them unless through some circumstance, probably a technicality, it sees a reasonable chance of beating the claim of the heirs. If it has agreed to pay a certain sum upon the death of a certain man, and the man, having fulfilled his share of the contract, is dead, nothing remains but the payment of the sum or a dishonest attempt at evasion.

In the instance under consideration the man had committed murder. This was the business of the company only as it was the concern of all law-abiding citizens. It is a folly to assume that he committed the murder with the purpose of getting himself hanged, and thus securing for his heirs a sum of money. The law prescribes the punishment for murder. It stipulates, in Pennsylvania, that the guilty shall be hanged. It does not add "and his heirs deprived of the insurance upon which he may have paid premiums."—New York American.

**Educated Business Men.**

STUDENTS of the history of education are familiar with the time when the object of the collegiate foundation was almost solely to train young men for the priesthood or the ministry. Then the desirability of general scholastic culture as a preparation for entry into the law was recognized, and lastly, as a preparation for entry into medicine. The ministry, the law and medicine—these almost up to our time have been the three learned professions. Except for the comparatively small number attracted by the notion that an academic education was fitting to gentility, the vast majority of academic pupils were destined, in the order named, for the pulpit, the robe and the chaise. From the three typical American universities the greater number of graduates now look forward to business careers or to technical pursuits which are closely related to business. The business man of the future is plainly to be a man of scholastic education. This tendency is likely to have an effect on business as it already has an effect on our universities.—New York Globe.

There, you've got it. Now how do they undertake to keep a Maltie cat from shedding all over visitors' clothes and the furniture, so the whole family won't be picking an' eating gray hairs the enduring time?"

The agent shut the book with a slam and rose abruptly, in spite of Mr. Ransom's benevolent smile.

"You stan' there a minute till mother fetches ye a glass o' lemonade; it's a warnish day," said Mr. Ransom, cordially. "But as to the book you're peddling, why, mother's got a 'Helps to the Handy' that her mother had before her that you'd ought to take a look at some time. What with that an' the World's Atlas an' the dictionary, I guess mother an' I'll make out to get along without any cyclopaedy, young man."

**NOT WHAT IT USED TO BE.**

**Traffic on the Mississippi Has Experienced a Decline in Recent Years.**

The best days of the Mississippi River traffic are long since past, and the scenes that once endeared that stream have apparently gone never to return.

The best year for steamboat business on the Mississippi is said to have been the one immediately before the outbreak of the Civil War, says Mr. Chittenden in the World To-day. During that conflict, until the North gained control of the river, commercial boating below the mouth of the Ohio was broken up entirely. On the Missouri a new source of business sprang up in the early years of the war by the discovery of gold at the headwaters of that stream. Then began that most remarkable episode in the history of river navigation, the sending of cargoes from St. Louis to the base of the Rocky Mountains, more than 2,000 miles distant and half a mile vertically upward.

Long before the steamboat business on the Mississippi and its tributaries had reached its maximum the forces which were to accomplish its ruin had begun to operate. The beginning of practical railroading followed many years after that of steamboating, but when it once got well under way its progress and development rapidly outstripped those of its older rivals. Here was a steam engine that could go with its load anywhere. It did not have to follow water courses. It could climb mountains if they were in its way. It could serve the inland towns as well as the river port. Its speed was four times or more that of the steamboat. It was not put out of commission by the winter's ice, but served the public the year round. Clearly, the steamboat stood little show in its struggle with a rival like this.

For many years, from one cause and another, the boats held their own; but finally the railroads got the upper hand, and their vast development in the twenty-five years following the Civil War practically drove the steamboat business from the rivers.

The commercial interests of the country have always looked with regret upon the disappearance of the steamboat. There is a deep-rooted conviction that our rivers have some value in the commercial economy of the country, as regulators of freight rates if nothing more, and there has been a strenuous effort to maintain active navigation. There is a hopeful belief that the future will see the rivers again teeming with boats, as they do in Russia, Austria and France. But the logic of statistics is against it.

**Traffic on the Suez Canal.**

In spite of the reduction of transportation charges of 10 cents a ton, the receipts from the traffic of the Suez canal for the year 1903 are only a little less than those of the previous year, so a further considerable increase of traffic can be stated. The receipts were \$20,700,000, or \$20,000 less than in 1902.

## BILLY AND I.

They say they are going to shoot you, Old Billy, but don't you fret. For the fellow who dares to meddle with you must reckon with me, you bet; You're a poor old horse, Old Billy, and you aren't worth much, it is true; But you've been a faithful friend to me, And I'll see you safely through.

Shoot Old Billy? I guess not, though you may be old and gray; By the self-same stretch of mercy they'll be shooting me some day; I haven't much love for the fellow who follows the shooting plan; If they had more pity for horses and dogs, they'd have more love for man.

They tell us that horses have no souls, and they all declare it true; That shows how little they know, Old Boy, and it proves they don't know you;

Well, well, 'tis a mighty question, and quite beyond my ken— But the more I know of horses like you, the less I brag about men.

You've been a good horse, Old Fellow, steady and brave and true; You have given us faithful service—done all that a horse could do; You have earned your keep; you shall have it; so live as long as you can—

For justice is justice, and right is right, whether it's a horse or man. —J. S. Cutler.

## MISTAKEN IDENTITY

YOUNG Randolph ran lightly up the steps of the club. There was a white rosette in his buttonhole, and he smiled as he laid his hand upon the square shoulder of a middle-aged man who sat reading in the smoking room.

"Hello, Harkness," he cried joyously. "Excuse my delay. You're unexpectedly prompt."

The man addressed continued his newspaper, merely remarking, with apparent unconcern:

"Mistaken identity again. I'm not 'Harkness.' I'm only Smith, just plain, unvarnished John Henry Smith. I'm a married man, no debts, have never committed a crime of any sort. In short, am not 'wanted' for anything by anyone."

"By Jove, I beg your pardon, sir," said young Randolph, quite taken



AT THE "GREEN CAT."

aback. "I should have sworn it was Harkness, you know."

"They generally can and do. I'm quite used to it," said the man, placidly. "I've been twin to most of the world for a great many years. However, the only point of resemblance I discover between your friend and myself is the fact that I, too, am hungry. I would like my dinner."

"You might have had Harkness' dinner if you hadn't been so frank," said the young fellow, smiling. "You're exactly like him."

"I only wish my friend, Greenfield, resembled you in promptness," remarked Mr. Smith, genially. "He asked me to do him the honor of dining with him, and I've waited here nearly half an hour already."

"Harkness is always late," said young Randolph, thoughtfully. "Suppose you do come and dine with me, eat Harkness' dinner, you know? I'll leave a note telling him so."

"I shall dine with you with pleasure, Mr. —"

"Randolph, Douglas Randolph," said the young man, briefly.

"I've only just returned from Egypt," put in Smith, apologetically, "and so I don't know the younger members of the club."

"Why, of course," broke in young Randolph eagerly. "You're the American consul at Cairo. I'm stupid not to have recognized you before. My late uncle was a classmate of yours at Harvard."

"I remember Douglas Randolph as one of my best friends," said the consul, cordially.

As they turned to depart young Randolph said suddenly, "I meant to take you to the 'Green Cat' to dine. It's a queer little place, just like one of the student restaurants in the Latin quarter, but perhaps you'd rather dine at the club?"

"Most certainly not," said the consul, emphatically. "The 'Green Cat' sounds very attractive. I've been old so long that I would like to be beguiled into believing that I'm young again. I believe you and the 'Green Cat' can manage it."

The "Green Cat" proved to be everything that the consul had hoped. Fresh-faced, enthusiastic young artists and literary men sat about the neat, oilcloth-covered tables. There was the same pleasant, excited murmur of student conversation which is so conspicuous a feature of the various cafes in the Latin quarter.

The consul and young Randolph sat down at a table in the corner, which

had been reserved for them with ostentatiously reversed chairs. Young Randolph took up the slate upon which the menu was written.

"Soupe tomate," said he contentedly, "and poulet roti with creme d'asperges. Also petits pois. Doesn't it take you back chez Juliette in the rue St. Benve?"

"It was Gabrielle in my day," smiled the consul.

"I keep forgetting you're not Harkness," went on young Randolph, putting down the slate. "You're so awfully like him, you know."

"Alas! I'm so awfully like everybody," sighed the consul. "It has darkened my life, I assure you."

"How very interesting!" exclaimed young Randolph, delightedly. "And I suppose it has had its pleasant features, too?"

"It did once," admitted the consul, smiling as the trim little Frenchman served the soup, "but only once—and that is nearly fifteen years ago."

"I would like to hear about it," suggested young Randolph, eagerly.

The consul began taking his soup which spread before him, hot, savory, deliciously alluring, as only a French potage knows the secret of being. He regarded the young man meditatively.

"I haven't told many persons," he said at length, "but I think I shall rather like to tell you. You're very like your uncle, Douglas. I had just left him in New York on the very day it happened."

"I was sitting in the drawing room car on the Washington express when the young lady appeared. We had just stopped at a small station to water the engine, and she was the sole passenger to enter the car."

"She was an unusually beautiful Southern girl, and the few persons in the car turned to stare enviously at me as she made directly for my chair, and seized my hands in hers."

"I had not been mistakenly identified for some time, and I had rather forgotten my misfortune, so that I was quite unprepared for the phenomenon. However, I recovered from my surprise as soon as possible, and assisted her to an adjacent chair while I gained a short respite to collect my scattered wits in arranging her luggage."

"She smiled up at me in perfect happiness, and giving my hand a covert pressure, whispered:

"O, Tom, I'm so happy. I really don't in the least mind eloping with you."

"A cold chill took possession of me. I was some one else again, and I was also eloping. It was terrible. I didn't even know her name."

"You're quite sure you love me better than you do Mollie?" she questioned, evidently greatly in earnest. I hastened to say reassuringly, "Yes, indeed, I love Mollie."

"I had never known a Mollie, so I felt quite secure in the assertion."

"She told me yesterday," went on the girl, smiling, "that you were false to me; that you had asked her to marry you."

"That was a lie," said I, calmly. "I have never asked Mollie to marry me."

"I was sure of it, dear," said she. "I knew it when I got your note begging me to elope with you." She smiled sweetly across at me. "But I didn't expect to find you on the train. You promised to meet me at Washington."

"I told her she must excuse everything, since the affair was so sudden and unexpected to me, and she said very kindly that she would overlook everything because she loved me so much."

"We had a terrible, yet delightful, journey down to the capital. I tried my best to live up to the part I was expected to play, but I felt a sinking sensation as we neared the city."

"Suppose the real lover should turn nasty and demand reparation? I must either marry her myself or dislodge my identity in case he did not appear. The problem was certainly becoming serious when the porter came through the car with a telegram for Miss Mollie Richmond. I knew it was she, even before she reached out her hand for it."

"She tore it open quickly, and the next instant I held her fainting in my arms. I crushed the telegram in my coat pocket, but I had caught its meaning."

"The man whom I resembled so closely that the eyes of love had failed to detect the difference had telegraphed her of the heartless hoax he and 'Mollie' had played upon her. The telegram announced their marriage."

"Well, I suppose I needn't go into all the details. It was an elopement, after all, and we sent a telegram to my double and his Mollie, which was very satisfactory to us both. I have always blessed Mollie and her treachery."

"Jove!" commented young Randolph. "What a situation! Any man with a spark of chivalry in him would have done exactly what you did. But what a lottery it might have been!"

"I suppose it was rather a lottery," admitted the consul, "but, you see, I drew the prize."—Utica Globe.

## Echo Had No Chance.

"I do not understand it!" said the guest who had been there the season before. "What has happened to the echo in the cave, over beyond the Lover's Leap? I tried faithfully for half an hour this afternoon, and couldn't get an answering sound."

"Aw, tell you what's the matter," replied the landlord of the Roarback House, at the well-known resort of Gapbank-on-the-Hump. "A maiden lady from Connecticut got into a controversy with it, and in its struggles to have the last word the poor echo strained itself so badly that it lost its voice entirely."



Lockjaw, or tetanus, is caused by the development in the body of the tetanus bacillus, a germ living in the soil in many places, especially in city streets, round barns and stables and in pastures. This bacillus does not grow readily when exposed to the air, so there is usually little danger of lockjaw following large wounds. The danger lies in the punctured wounds, the ragged wounds, and often also the seemingly trivial wounds which heal rapidly, and so seal up the tetanus germ away from the air; there it finds the conditions most favorable to its development and the manufacture of the nerve poison which causes the symptoms of this terrible disease. Such being the case, the treatment of little wounds from pistols, torpedoes and crackers is to make them bigger. This requires some courage on the part of the doctor, and the more courage the smaller and apparently more insignificant is the wound, and parents ought not to increase his trial by pleading against the necessity of cutting deeply into the wound, opening it widely and washing it out thoroughly with antiseptic solutions. It is only in this way that the danger of lockjaw can be reduced to a minimum, and even this in exceptional cases does not prevent the disease.

The modern treatment for this disease is the injection of tetanus antitoxin. Even this may fail if injected simply under the skin or into the muscles, and the antitoxin has occasionally been injected into the sheath covering the spinal cord, or even beneath the membranes of the brain, so that it may the more directly reach the nerve centers chiefly affected by the poison.

## WAS NEVER ABSENT OR TARDY.



NELLIE J. McMILLIN.

The proudest day in the life of Nellie J. McMillin of Rushville, Ind., was when the County Board of Education presented her with a gold medal for punctual school attendance. Miss McMillin is 16 and has attended school since she was 5, and in all that time she was never absent or tardy. The last four years she has lived in the country, which made punctual attendance a serious matter, but her record is unbroken. She has graduated now.

## English Bard Was Right.

Dramatic critics and commentators have long been puzzled to account for the fact that Shakespeare placed the scene of "Hamlet" at Elsinore, in the Island of Zealand, whereas the Danish prince lived and died in Jutland. But just recently the municipal authorities at Elsinore, or Helsingor, have discovered in their archives that an English company was acting in their town in 1587 or 1588, and among the names of the actors are several of those who were acting with Shakespeare in London in 1589.

Obviously, these actors must have talked about their adventures in Denmark, and so Shakespeare became well acquainted with Elsinore, and, when he wrote "Hamlet," naturally placed the scene in a place which he knew by description rather than in an island of which he knew nothing. The poet was no great stickler for accuracy in geographical matters and this visit of the English actors plausibly explains the reason why the tragedy of "Hamlet" was placed in Zealand and not in Jutland.

## Cure for Indigestion.

Scientific investigation has discovered that that troublesome disease, dyspepsia, can be cured by short intervals of exposure to intense cold, followed by hearty eating. M. Raoul Pictet, a Swiss gentleman, was experimenting with a low temperature. He had produced an artificial temperature in a sort of pit which caused the thermometer to sink to 140 or 150 degrees below zero. Among other experiments he exposed himself for a brief interval to this temperature by lowering himself into the pit. On emerging he found himself intensely hungry and ate freely. The process was repeated several times, and as a result he found himself cured of chronic indigestion, from which he had suffered for years.

## Willie's Definition.

Teacher—Willie, you may construct an original sentence containing the word "Hominy."

Willie Broadhead (after a season of stressful cogitation)—Hominy days till the Fourth o' July?

## CLOTHED FOR A WEEK.

Knowledge of what to wear takes on a new importance when the lack of it means death. Major Rankin, when preparing to climb Mount Aconcagua, one of the loftiest mountains of South America, found no small part of his success in reaching the summit was due to the fact that he was suitably dressed. He says in an article in Longman's Magazine that he takes the "greatest possible pride in being the first to inform the world what it must wear in order to have the pleasure of going harmlessly to sleep for twelve hours in the snow with the temperature ten degrees below zero."

First of all came a thin wool and silk vest to mitigate the tickling of the brand-new pair of thickest "combinations," the comprehensive woollen garment which followed next, and enveloped all but head and feet. Then came two woollen shirts, one on top of the other, beautiful, thick, sky-blue creations; then a pair of very thick corduroy breeches, tactfully padded, with continuations down to the ankle; then a sleeved waistcoat of pure wool; then a thick wool coat like a blanket, yellow and sheep-like; then the wind-proof leather jerkin given me by Sir Martin Conway, and a Vienna scarf round my neck to top off with.

On my feet I first of all put an ordinary pair of merino socks; above them a pair of Shetland wool stockings; next a pair of what are called sleeping stockings, lamb's wool within and goat's hair without, about a quarter of an inch thick and hugely warm; then a still bigger pair of Shetland wool stockings; then a pair of enormous boots; and lastly a pair of puttees, three yards long, wound round the elephantine bulk of my legs.

On my head a wolfskin cap covered my ears and neck, and my hands were encased, first in an ordinary pair of woollen gloves, and secondly in a large pair of gloves of the kind affected by babies, wherein the mobile thumb grips at the incarcerated fingers.

In reserve I had my wolfskin coat, reaching to my knees, yet so light that it in no way interfered with my walking; and when all these things were donned my form assumed a burly bulkiness that would have rejoiced the heart of a sergeant-major.

For the next six days I remained day and night in these garments.

## BILLIONAIRES ONCE COMMON.

Joseph and Solomon Make Modern Millionaires Look Like Paupers.

A writer in a Jewish magazine has been looking into the Agadic history of the Talmud, and believes that there were richer men before the Christian era than there are now. We know that Croesus was rich, and that there were huge Roman fortunes in the times of the empire. The Talmud stories go back further still.

The great corner in corn that Joseph managed was fabulously profitable. Tradition says that Joseph, acting for Pharaoh, got his hands on pretty much all the ready money there was in his day, and buried three enormous treasures, one of which was found by Korah, whose fortune, estimated according to the modern standards of value, is rated by the magazine at \$3,000,000,000.

Solomon's stable, with its horses, chariots, and horsemen, is said to have represented a sum the modern equivalent of which would be \$300,000,000 or \$400,000,000, and he spent \$250,000,000 on his temple. Herod's temple cost more still.

In Jerusalem in Roman times there were three Jews who between them felt able to face an expenditure of \$100,000,000 a year for twenty-one years. They offered to feed the million inhabitants of Jerusalem for that length of time rather than surrender the city. One of these Jews, Nikodemus, gave his daughter a dowry of \$425,000,000. There were other Jews of whose enormous wealth the Agadic history makes record. —Harper's Weekly.

## Tribe of Primitive Indians.

The Alabama Indians in the Creek Nation are so primitive in their way that they attract attention where Indians are no uncommon sight. They are living and practicing customs of the Indians of 100 years ago. They still speak their own dialect, being the only one of the 49 different tribes composing the Creek Nation that does this. None of them can speak English. They live in pole huts daubed with red clay.

The Alabama tribe has affiliated with the Snake Indians, and is still more backward in accepting association with the white man. For a long time they refused to be enrolled on the Loyal Creek rolls, but of late many of them have been persuaded to come forward and enroll.

The prophet is the big man of the tribe. When a horse is stolen he is supposed to be able to find it, or if Indians become sick he is expected to make them well. If a drought overtakes the land he is expected to make it rain. He brews or makes all the medicine for his tribe.

Pottery making, which is a lost art with the Creek Indians to-day, was possessed by the members of this tribe until a few years ago. The last survivors of the old school in the making of pottery was an old woman who died a few years ago. —Kansas City Journal.

It is easy to acquire a fortune. All you have to do is to quit spending your money in trying to get something for nothing.



## Woman Sells Farms.

Woman's ability to sell farms and induce city people to move to them, no matter how far away they are, is proved by the experience of a Chicago woman school-teacher, according to the story an Illinois land agent tells. He says one of the women teachers in Chicago schools made \$1,500 in commissions during her vacation last year, selling farm lands in a far Northern country. This woman is not only a good talker, dresses and looks well, but she seemed to know just what families or heads of families to select. In each case they were the best adapted, according to her view of the matter, to farming, and as a result some of them are on their farms and have crops growing. She did not sell to women particularly, but to men who are good judges of land.

She had one advantage in taking up the country in which she was selling land. She had herself invested in a prairie section. She knew what is raised there, what class of people go to that locality, and something about the weather of the region, acquiring a familiarity with so many features she was able to answer almost any question asked of her. Not long ago, among a party that left Chicago on an evening St. Paul train, at least half were Chicago persons whom she had induced to go north and look at the country in which she herself had invested her earnings.

It is told by those who are in a position to know that women make good homesteaders and stick to a claim until it is proved up and a number of improvements made. A Sycamore (Ill.) girl proved up a claim in North Dakota, taught school at the same time, and finally won a banker for a husband, all in the same deal.

About two years ago, when the Southwestern railroads were developing and reaching out to a new section of Oklahoma, two young women of Manitowoc, Wis., got the homestead fever and started off for that now promising land. They were in the rush, and each got a claim. These girls are now at their homes in Manitowoc on a visit. They staid down in the territory until they had perfected their claims and made a number of improvements. The land, in the face of sure stakedhood to the territory, has already become valuable.

The names of this plucky pair are Mary Treistik and Mathilda Meyer. Both are under 23, and neither had been away from home until they started off to a new country, where they now have together 320 acres of the finest farming land of the Middle West. —Chicago Tribune.

## Happiness in the Home.

The first year of married life is the most important era for both the husband and wife. As it is spent, so generally are all the rest of the years, as regards their kindly or unkindly relation to each other. Neither one alone makes home happy. There must be great forbearance and love in both husband and wife, to secure happiness in the home circle. Home is no paradise of sweets; the elements of peace and true happiness are there, and so, too, are the elements of discord and misery; and it needs only the uncharitable spirit to make it a pandemonium, or the loving genius to make it a paradise.

Married people should treat each other like lovers all their lives—then they would be happy. Bickering and quarreling would soon break off love affairs; consequently lovers indulge in such only to a limited extent. Women should grow more devoted, and men fonder after marriage, if they have the slightest idea of being happy as wives and husbands. It is losing sight of this fundamental truth which leads to hundreds of divorces. Yet many a man will scold his wife who would never think of breathing a harsh word to his sweetheart, and many a wife will look glum and morose on her husband's return who had only smiles and words of cheer for him when he was her suitor. How can such people expect to be happy?

## Waists for Summer.

To make an old waist like new, and to add a smart touch to a new waist, the shops are selling the most attractive of 1830 yokes. They are made with collar and yoke in one piece. They button up the back, and are held in place with small pins. These yokes are seen in a tempting variety. They are made of coarse linen with the eyelet embroidery, and then again they come in the sheerest of lawn with exquisite lace motifs as their decoration. They are made shirred, plaited or plain, and a number are trimmed with narrow lace insertion lace beading run with ribbon may be used, or a very narrow vine of colored silk embroidery. These 1830 separate yokes are a welcome change from the deep lace collars. —Woman's Home Companion.

## Women the Gullible Sex Now.

An unkind critic once said that woman would be the last thing to be civilized by man; and as sheer credulity is one of the foremost characteristics of the savage, it really would seem that the unkind critic was right, for every day the newspapers teem with proofs of the extraordinary gullibility of women.

No simple South Sea islander who has never been beyond his island of palms, could be more easily gulled than women who have lived in the center of civilization, illumined by a daily press, all their lives.

Now the newspapers are brimming with the ever-recurrent tale of women who have entrusted their savings to the first smooth-tongued scoundrel who discovered they had any and were worth robbing. We find the present Mormon proselytizing mission, which would come to an end at once were it not for the credulity of their women converts.

In a recent case, more amazing still, a young woman of rank and position married, without the smallest inquiry, an individual who masqueraded under a preposterous title (which the first glance into the "Almanach de Gotha" would have demolished), and who told a still more preposterous fairy tale of being the son of one of the reigning sovereigns of Europe. If such a tale had found credence in the ears of a scullery-maid it would have been surprising enough; that it should have been believed, without a title of proof, to the point of marriage by a woman who had enjoyed education and social advantages would seem impossible were it not for the incontrovertible fact that women are ever fond believers.

The feminine tendency to "rush their fences" as soon as they are attracted in any way seems proof against all the repeated knocks of experience given by civilization to women; and it is the certainty of encountering this characteristic in ninety per cent of womankind that makes the careers of adventurers so remarkably easy and pleasant. —Chicago Journal.

## Bugs and Moths.

To get rid of bedbugs, go over the bedsteads, cracks in the walls or doors, or wherever they congregate, with a feather or small brush dipped in carbolic acid. Our house, a comparatively new one, was infested with this loathsome insect, and I became at most discouraged, when a friend told me about the above remedy.

Our bedroom floor was covered with matting, and once in a while I would find a bug under the edge of it, under the bed. I raised up the edges and wiped up the floor with water, in which I had poured a small quantity of the carbolic acid. I used the pure stuff on the ends of the slats, corners of bedsteads and in the cracks in walls, etc. I did this in the spring at house-cleaning time, and once again through the summer, when by chance I found a bug or two on our bed. I have never seen one since. This is the most complete remedy I have ever used. This is deadly poison, and should be kept out of the way of children.

This would also be a good riddance for moths. Wash out the drawers or shelves with water and a spoonful or so of carbolic acid, and I do not think you will be bothered with moths any longer. —Hazel Hawthorne.

## Uses of Coal Oil.

A few drops of your dusting cloth will brighten your furniture, as well as prevent dust from flying from the cloth.

One tablespoonful added to each boilerful of water will lessen labor, as well as whiten your clothes when washing.

A few drops added to your boiled starch will make ironing easier.

A few drops on a hinge or roller which has formed a bad habit of squeaking will insure a speedy cure.

A few drops added to the water with which windows are to be washed will save time and labor.

Dip the fingers in the oil, and rub the throat, to give relief from sore throat.

Saturate a cloth in the oil, and rub the rollers, to clean a clothes-wringer quickly.

Saturate a cloth with the oil to clean the sink, bathtub or basin which has become greasy and discolored from use. —Woman's Home Companion.

## Carbolic Acid Antidote.

The recent discovery of Mr. Allen, a Dublin veterinary surgeon, that ordinary turpentine is an antidote to carbolic acid is one of the many important discoveries which have resulted more or less from accident. Mr. Allen had in his establishment some horses which were suffering from carbolic poisoning, and he asked for oil to be given as an antidote. It was only the unexpected success of the treatment which caused it to be discovered that a happy mistake had been made, and that turpentine had been administered instead of oil. A few days later a blacksmith who was unconscious from carbolic poisoning was similarly treated with satisfactory results.

## Woman's Chief Ambition.

Like the unmarried woman teachers, of whom there are something like 300,000 in this country, the young women employed in other gainful occupations look on their employments as only temporary—are waiting for men to lead them to the marriage altar of their fondest dreams. —New York Sun.

J. P. Morgan is constantly adding to his large London gallery of paintings.

## THE ENTERPRISE

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY  
E. E. CUNNINGHAM, Editor and Prop.

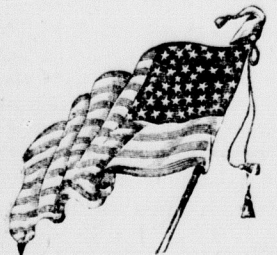
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SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1904.



FOR PRESIDENT

**Theodore Roosevelt**  
OF NEW YORK

FOR VICE PRESIDENT

**Charles W. Fairbanks**  
OF INDIANA

The cemetery question is the paramount issue in the north end of San Mateo County.

There is no question but that the cemeteries have been of benefit to Colma by giving employment to a large number of people who live in or near the town. It may be—as one of our county contemporaries has remarked—that the proposed county ordinance now pending, is aimed at the Masonic Cemetery, rather than to legislate on broad general principles. We know nothing about the proposed ordinance. Aside from all this, stands the fact that there is an unincorporated town known as Colma, and as it is under county government, it is entitled to the protection of the county in all its rights as a community. It certainly seems reasonable that some limit should be established to prevent the encroachment of the cities of the dead upon the homes of the living.

Legally, home may be the place where one abides. But there is a vast difference between a legal residence and the home that every American is entitled to and should have. It should be a place big enough for light, air, flowers, children, health and happiness.—Omaha Daily News.

We concur, and add: The domicile of every American citizen should be owned by its occupant.

### POLITICAL PARAGRAPHS.

The Democratic party announces its good intentions. The Republican party refers to its good deeds.

The Democratic party will be remembered as the greatest self-reversing organization in history.

The first business of Democratic managers in each campaign is the selection of kisses for the men who led the party four years before.

### GLOBE SIGHTS.

A man's last complaint is that he is sick and old.

Any man can be wise if he will make the best of things.

One of the funniest things in a little town is the smart set.

We'll bet your wife believes you are leading a Double Life.

If you know a good "joke" on a man, why do you like to rub it in?

When a man worries over his debts his creditors know he is all right.

They talk of majority rule in this country. It's a joke more than half the time.

We believe we never knew any one who didn't talk too much about the weather.

You sometimes hear people say they do not hear gossip. It's a fib. We all hear gossip.

An Atchison man who lacked courage, got on the fence and finds that it is of barbed wire.

"Well," a man said, when the noon whistles blew, "I will go home and diet."

Another man has taken the scythe, and people are watching to see how much of a swath he will cut.

There isn't anything so sure of a clear track in passing along as ill nature. Therefore, don't start it.

Watch a good grocery clerk at work, and then watch a poor one. Then, if you can, say all men are equal.

No matter how a man gets a black eye he is bound to have a guilty look along with it.

We never can tell when we hear a woman scream if a man is murdering her, or a bug has dropped on her dress.—Atchison Globe.

### He Had It.

Mrs. Newwed—What! You have no income but your salary? You told me you had "money to burn!"

Mr. Newwed—Well, I've just paid for a ton of coal, haven't I?

To make pleasures pleasant shorten them.—Charles Buxton.

## R. H. JURY

Respectfully announces himself as a candidate for the nomination for

### Assemblyman

From San Mateo County

Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

### ADVANTAGES OF SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO AS A MANUFACTURING CENTER.

A low tax rate.

An equable and healthful climate.

The only deep water on the peninsula south of San Francisco.

Directly on the Bay Shore line of the Southern Pacific Railway and only ten miles from the foot of Market street, San Francisco.

A ship canal which enables vessels to discharge their cargoes on the various wharves already completed for their accommodation.

An independent railroad system, which provides ample switching facilities to every industry.

Waterworks with water mains extending throughout the entire manufacturing district.

Thirty-four hundred acres of land in one compact body fronting on the bay of San Francisco, affording cheap and advantageous sites for all sorts of factories.

Several large industries already in actual and successful operation.

An extensive and fine residence district, where workmen may secure land at reasonable prices and on favorable terms, as homes for themselves and their families.

### Russia's Awakening.

In Russia it is the government only that sleeps. The people are awake and stir, says the author of "Greater Russia." They are making new demands and feeling a new freedom which is apparent every day in the absence of the former rigid repression, and in the frequent indulgence in license that is misallied liberty.

One will sometimes see on the palace quay at St. Petersburg a line of people waiting for the steamer to take them to the islands. Along comes some high official who, instead of awaiting his turn, drives to the head of the line and crowds in ahead of the others. Formerly such an occurrence would have been received in silence as a matter of course, but now the people hiss and denounce the official, and police do not interfere.

If a street car is delayed for a connection at some transfer station, the passengers often become riotous and demand their fare back, or begin to pound on the floor and even break windows until the police make the driver go ahead without waiting for the other car; and he is not allowed to stop again until he reaches his destination.

If an officer remonstrates with a street car conductor for lack of courtesy to a passenger the crowd will at once interfere, and even the offended passenger turns on him. The officer is told to give his orders to soldiers who have to obey, not to free men who do not, and not to interfere between men who are as good as he is.

These are trifling things in themselves, says the traveler, but to one who has long known Russia they are startling signs of a new spirit of freedom.

### Failed to Surprise Him.

Last year the fruit raisers held a convention in a Western city. It was devoted largely to a discussion, pro and con—mainly "con—as to the "Ben Davis" apple. Now, the Ben Davis, by reason of its being large, red, fine-looking, a prolific grower and an excellent keeper, is a favorite apple among Westerners who raise fruit for the markets; but the coarseness of its flesh and its lack of flavor and sweetness make it strongly disliked by those who judge an apple by its quality.

Among the apple growers in attendance at the convention was an Eastern horticulturist who had been especially severe in his denunciation of the Ben Davis. He presented figures showing that the exportation of American apples to Europe had fallen off lamentably of late years on account of this particular variety, and that the people over there could not be brought to regard them with favor; and he urged that the convention set the seal of its condemnation on the Ben Davis and discourage its further growth and exploitation.

A fruit grower who had an orchard of several thousand apple trees, all of them of this particular kind, one morning handed him a magnificent-looking specimen, bright red and of the largest size.

"You think you know a good deal about apples," he said, with a sly wink at the others who were standing about. "Taste that and see if you can tell what variety it is."

The Eastern man bit—or tried to bite—into it. He found that its exterior was a thin shell of papier-mache, while its interior consisted entirely of cork.

"Yes," he said, with a countenance wholly unmoved, "I know what it is. It's a Ben Davis, but it's the best one I ever tasted."

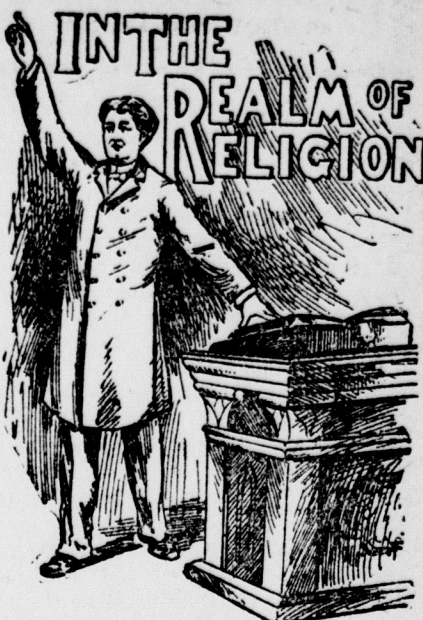
### He Couldn't See Her.

"I don't see why I ever married you," said the disheartened husband.

"Oh, you don't?"

"No. I suspect, however, it's all the fault of my extremely near-sighted eyes."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The "white man's curse," opium, is grown in large quantities in Turkey. That country annually exports it to the value of \$3,000,000.



### The Painter Who Forgot.

In one of the great cathedrals of Europe two painters were busily engaged on a magnificent fresco that was to add a new treasure to the artistic triumphs of the famous building.

On a rude scaffolding that hung 60 feet above the marble floor of the cathedral they worked from day to day. The subject of the fresco, "The Miraculous Draught of Fishes," was an inspiring theme, and under the magic touch of their brushes the painting grew into reality before their eyes.

The older of the two men, one day, when the fresco was nearing completion, was so intent upon his work and so absorbed in the beauty of the picture that, forgetting the narrow platform upon which he was standing, he moved backward slowly, step by step, to get a better view of his painting, until he stood on the very edge of the scaffold. Another step and he would have fallen into the abyss below.

At this critical moment his companion turned, saw the situation, and grew suddenly cold with fear and horror. To shout a word of warning would mean instant death to his startled friend; to be silent, would make an awful fall equally certain. At a time like that men think rapidly, and it seems, oftentimes, as if the life-saving suggestion came in the form of an inspiration. So in this case. In a second the inspiration came. Seizing a wet brush, the younger painter called the attention of his companion, and while the older man looked, flung it against the wall, and bespattered the picture with desecrating blotches of color.

The older man, aghast at this ruin of his long labor, rushed toward his friend and began a torrent of indignant invective, when suddenly his tongue was stilled by a glance at the deathly white face of the younger painter, whose trembling frame showed only agitation, with no trace of the malice or madness that his strange act seemed to imply.

Then, as he listened to the story of his deliverance, told in a few simple words, his anger melted. Tears of gratitude came into his eyes, and he clasped his friend in his arms. The spoiled painting then meant to him a loss that brought a greater gain.

Sometimes in our days of planning and of prosperity we grow so absorbed in the pictures of this world—our dreams, our ambitions, our round of pleasures and privileges—that we grow forgetful of spiritual truths. Dulled to the perception of the eternal realities of life, we step backward, unconscious of the danger of our absorption. But in an instant our hopes may be blotted out; sorrow, sickness and suffering come; the dark days of failure or bereavement seem to have no ray of light. And yet later we may awaken to the realization that a greater good has come to us, a fuller, broader revelation of ourselves and our possibilities; an illumination of our highest duties to our neighbors and to our God.

It may be that this is God's very purpose in sending trouble to us. The trials may impair for a time our material or physical happiness; they cannot do more. Plants grow most in the darkest hours; so often it is with individuals.—Youth's Companion.

### What the Bible Is.

Some writer gives the following analysis of the "Book of books," the Bible:

It is a book of laws, to show the right from the wrong.

It is a book of wisdom, that makes the foolish wise.

It is a book of truth, which detects all human errors.

It is a book of life, and shows how to avoid everlasting death.

It is the most authentic and entertaining history ever published.

It contains the most remote antiquities, the most remarkable events and wonderful occurrences.

It is a complete code of laws.

It is a perfect body of divinity.

It is an unequalled narrative.

It is a book of biography.

It is a book of travels.

It is the best covenant ever made, the best deed ever written.

It is the best will ever executed, the best testament ever signed.

It is the learned man's masterpiece.

It is the young man's best companion.

It is the schoolboy's best instructor.

It is the ignorant man's dictionary and every man's directory.

It promises an eternal reward to the faithful and believing.

But that which crowns all is the Author. He is without partiality and without hypocrisy, with whom there is no variableness, neither shadow of turning.—Religious Intelligencer.

### The Poor Pessimist.

H. P. Danks, the composer, died recently in Philadelphia at the age of 69.

He was best known, perhaps, through the song, "Silver Threads Among the Gold," that he wrote in his youth.

Mr. Danks lived quite alone. He had a pathetically odd way of passing the time when not at work before his organ. He would, for several hours each afternoon, sit in the huge railway station at 12th and Market streets, watching the people quietly.

Sometimes he would make cursory acquaintances at the station. Sometimes he would narrate to his friends odd remarks that he had heard in chance encounters. Thus, one morning, he told of an Englishman who, the day before, had sat down beside him and began to grumble about American newspapers.

Mr. Danks changed the subject to music, but the other grumbled again. Finally, pointing to the flood of sunlight that poured in through the great window, Mr. Danks said:

"A glorious day, isn't it?" The other frowned and muttered: "Yes, locally. It's probably raining somewhere, though."

### A Boy of Character.

Nearly 30 years ago a boy was confirmed and partook of the holy communion with the older people. The next day he went to school, and at recess some of those boys who like to serve the devil formed a ring about him and cried out:

"Oh, here is a boy Christian." What did the boy do? Got angry, kick, strike or swear? Not at all. He quietly looked the mocking boys in the face and said:

"Yes, boys, I am trying to be a Christian boy. Isn't that right?"

His tempters knew that he was right and felt ashamed. They broke up the persecuting ring and went to play with the brave young Christian. I call him the brave young Christian. I call him brave because there are many men who could more easily storm a battery than stand to be mocked by the enemies of Jesus as meekly as that little boy did.

Where is that hero of 30 years ago today? He is President of a college and a preacher of the Gospel.

### The Way of Peace.

In proportion as the perfect obedience of the life of Christ comes, through humility and prayer and thought, to be the constant aim of all our efforts; in proportion as we try, God helping us, to think and speak and act as he did, and through all the means of grace to sanctify him in our hearts; we shall, with growing hope and with a wonder that is ever lost in gratitude, know that even our lives are not without the earnest of their rest in an eternal harmony; at through them there is sounding more and more the echo of a faultless music; and that he who loves that concord, he who alone can ever make us what he bids us be, will silence in us every harsh and jarring note; that our service, too, may blend with the consenting praise of all his saints and angels.—Francis Paget.

### Sunday School Workers Wanted.

To be courageous like Joshua.  
To be self-reliant like Nehemiah.  
To be obedient like Abraham.  
To be persevering like Jacob.  
To be decisive like Moses.  
To be administrative like Solomon.  
To be above reproach like Daniel.  
To be long-suffering like Paul.  
To be self-disciplined like David.  
To be prayerful like Elijah.  
To be masters of passions like Joseph.  
To be bold like Peter.

### Two Great Men at Bunker Hill.

On June 17, 1825, the streets of Boston were thronged with citizens and country folk. As one of the old stage drivers remarked, "Everything that has wheels and everything that has legs used them to get to town to-day." A brilliant civic and military procession marched through Charlestown. In the place of honor rode the fine, portly figure of Lafayette. No infirmity bespoke his almost three score and ten years, for of course on horseback he did not display the slight lameness contracted in this country's cause at the battle of Brandywine.

After laying the corner-stone of Bunker Hill monument, Lafayette refused to take the seat prepared for him under the pavilion devoted to the official and distinguished guests.

"No," he said, "my place is here with the survivors of the Revolution," and he took a seat among the veterans who were resting on rude benches unsheltered from the hot rays of the sun.

The great anxiety of the people to hear Daniel Webster's speech came very near being disastrous. The crowd surged nearer and nearer the stand, clothes were torn, people were hurt, and women shrieked and fainted. The marshals, fearful of a panic, endeavored by every means to gain control over the heedless crowd. They retreated, they called out commands for order, all in vain; their very efforts only increased the excitement.

Suddenly Webster, moved by impulse, sprang forward, and in a voice of thunder cried to the marshals:

"Be silent yourselves and the people will obey!"

They did obey. Those clear, magnetic notes carried control to every one of that struggling throng. The mob became as manageable as a child.

### Bringing Katie to Time.

Alfred—Please don't put me off any longer, Katie. Will you marry me?

Katie—Alfred, I hardly know whether I love you well enough or not. Besides—

Alfred (looking at his watch)—Katie, the last train is due in just three minutes. Yes or—

Katie—Yes, Alfred—New York News.

**Desperate Youth.**  
On the thirtieth floor of the office building Percy Pen leaned out of the window.  
"Refuse me," he cried, "and in ten minutes I will be found on that sidewalk far below."  
Agnes, the beautiful stenographer, shuddered and accepted him. After the wedding she said, softly:  
"And would you really have jumped out of the window?"  
Percy Pen grinned.  
"No, darling; I intended taking the elevator down."

The finer the nature, the more flaws shall show the clearness of it; and it is a law of this universe that the best things shall be seldomest seen in their best form.—Ruskin.

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IMPORTANT TO  
POLICY HOLDERS

Read Carefully, then Cut Out and Paste on  
the Back of Your Fire Insurance Policy.

### At and After a Fire.

Instruct the insured:  
To save all he can.  
To care for, clean up, dry out and air the saved property.  
To keep an account of all expenses incurred in caring for saved property, and charge to the loss.  
To keep open and continue business as if there were no insurance; he must not close his doors and wait for an adjuster.  
That the Insurance Company will not take care of or take possession of his premises or of his saved property.  
That any loss caused by his negligence to protect and care for his property at or after a fire is not covered by the insurance contract; and  
That all of the value of the property saved belongs to the insured, and all of the loss and loss expenses thereon up to the face of the policy is chargeable to the insurance.  
Many small companies have been weakened by the Baltimore fire.  
The policies of my companies are conflagration proof.  
I represent strong companies only.  
E. E. CUNNINGHAM, Agent.

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C. GRAF, Prop'r.

Washing called for and delivered to any part of South San Francisco. Special attention paid to the washing of **Flannels and Silks.**

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Your patronage respectfully Solicited. Leave orders at **BADEN CASH STORE,** South San Francisco, Cal.

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**PHOENIX** of Hartford, Connecticut,  
AND **HOME** of New York

**FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.**

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**Notary Public.**

OFFICE AT POSTOFFICE,

Corner Grand and Linden Avenue, SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO CAL.

## TOWN NEWS

Fog for dog days.  
Local politics warming up.  
Register if you want to vote.  
Save your money, buy a lot and build a home.  
Rent eats up one-sixth of the workingman's wages.  
Joe Pacheco came up from Redwood City Wednesday.

Mr. Robt. Wisnom of San Mateo was in town Monday.

E. La Franchi has leased the upper flat of the Thrasher building.

Miss J. Brouille is visiting her sister, Mrs. W. Levy of this place.

O. Berlinger returned Monday after spending two weeks at Los Angeles.

The schoolboys found a \$10 gold piece in a watering trough on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Bresnan left Sunday for Santa Cruz, where they will spend a week.

The Spring Valley Water Company has a force of men at work taking up old pipe near Uncle Tom's Cabin.

A coyote wandered by the S. P. station on Saturday last and was chased and killed by the station employees.

Mrs. Z. W. Rollins will leave tomorrow for Stockton, where she will spend a two weeks' vacation visiting friends.

Miss Jennie Vuelte returned home Monday after an absence of several weeks spent visiting friends in Shasta county.

Grant Crawford was taken to San Francisco this week for treatment in one of the hospitals of the city.—Sun-Times, Morgan Hill.

Gus Molzen is up and about again. Gus has been laid up for some time with a broken collar bone and has been receiving treatment at Dr. McNutt's Hospital.

Bob Carroll has recovered his mare, which was missing. He found the animal in the possession of a man in San Francisco, under circumstances which indicate that the mare had been stolen.

A very pleasant surprise party was tendered at the Du Bois home on Commercial avenue on Friday night of last week in honor of Miss Stella Paige of Tustin, Cal., who is visiting relatives here.

Organizer L. A. Derrick spent the latter part of last week in South San Francisco working in the interest of Woodcraft. Fifteen applicants were taken into Vella Flor Circle. The result of the short time spent in our town is evidence of her ability to secure members for the order.

Real estate bought and sold; houses rented; taxes paid; conveyancing done; leases and other legal papers drawn by E. E. Cunningham, real estate agent and notary public. Post-office building.

A burglar entered the Snyder residence on upper Grand avenue about 9 o'clock last Saturday evening. Mrs. Snyder was expecting her husband and hearing a footfall in the house, thinking it Mr. Snyder, called out to him from her room. The thief, thinking himself detected, jumped through a window and escaped.

The following are the names of Judges of Election at Primary election in First Township:  
South San Francisco—J. Jorgensen, W. Leahy, Jas. Carmody.  
Millbrae—J. J. Levey, Jos. Hoge, Jno. Mangini.  
Colma—Jacob Bryan, R. S. Thornton, Jno. Ryan.

We regret to learn of the death of the mother of Geo. H. Chapman, Secretary of the Land and Improvement Company, which occurred at Concord, Mass., on the 9th inst. Mrs. Chapman had been in very ill health for some time. Secretary Chapman and family have the sympathy of this entire community in their sorrow and bereavement.

If you desire to feel safe, sleep sound and justify your credit, don't fail to have a policy of fire insurance to cover your property, and to secure such protection in sound companies, call on E. E. Cunningham at Postoffice building.

Mr. and Mrs. Otto Berlinger returned Sunday from their vacation spent at Los Angeles. Mr. Berlinger reports the Baden colony at the City of the Angels in a flourishing condition. Dr. Holcomb is busy practicing medicine and is prosperous. Mr. Bliss is in the real estate business and raking in the commissions. Bob Graham is in the employ of a cornice company with a liberal salary. Young Guerra is running a billiard hall and John Nelson is tagging meat for a packing-house and, although not too fat, will weigh something under 500 pounds. All are enjoying life in the land of Sunshine, in the City of the Angels.

## SCHOOL NOTES.

Public school reopened August 1st with a total enrollment of 185 pupils, divided among the four rooms as follows:

Mr. Sylvia's room, boys 6, girls 12, total 18.

Miss Wheeler's room, boys 30, girls 27, total 57.

Miss McGovern's room, boys 30, girls 31, total 61.

Miss Lewis' room, boys 27, girls 22, total 49.

Two rooms are overcrowded and the corps of teachers inadequate to handle the attendance properly and with satisfaction.

## CHOICE OF ALL ROUTES EAST.

Is offered by Southern Pacific. You want the best—the one that suits you best. Don't make any arrangements until you have learned of the magnificent limited trains and personally conducted excursions in new Pullman tourist cars of our different routes.

G. W. Holston, Southern Pacific Agent South San Francisco, will sell you a ticket, reserve you a berth, or write to Paul Shoup, D. F. and P. A., 26 South First street, San Jose.

## REAL ESTATE NOTES.

Paolo Casiraghi has purchased the East 1/2 of lot No. 11 of block No. 119, and will build a residence on his new purchase at once.

E. R. Paige has made an addition to his cottage on Baden avenue.

Joe Pacheco is making arrangements for a building on his lots in block No. 147.

Joe Pacheco has let a contract for a two-story building on his lots in block 147.

Wm. Akin has let a contract for a cottage on his lot in block 95.

Mr. Anderson will build at once on his lot in block 114.

Jas. Carmody has given his building the second coat of paint.

## DEL PASO HOTEL.

Mrs. Figueroa has fitted up and furnished the large building adjoining the Central Hotel on San Bruno avenue, as the Del Paso Hotel. Room and board or room without board at regular rates. Public patronage solicited.

## CHURCH NOTES.

Preaching service tomorrow night at Butchers' Hall. The Pastor, Rev. W. de L. Kingsbury, will preach on the subject, "The Harvest." Preceding the service the regular Epworth League meeting will be held. All are welcome to both meetings.

Mrs. Kingsbury has invited the members and friends of the Epworth League to her residence for a Saturday evening social.

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## COUNTY GAME LAW.

The Dates on Which Game and Fish May Be Taken or Killed.

Following are the open Game seasons as issued by the San Mateo County Fish and Game Protective Association:

Cottontail or Bush Rabbits. July 1 to Feb. 1.

Hunting with dogs one hour before or after high tide prohibited.

Deer. August 1 to October 1.

Trout. April 1 to November 1.

Not more than 100 to be caught in one calendar day.

The killing of Tree or Pine Squirrels, the shooting of Song Birds or robbing their nests is prohibited.

The seasons fixed by the State law for all other game apply to San Mateo County.

Violations of the game laws will be punished by fine or imprisonment. A reward of \$25 will be paid for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of offenders.

## STATE GAME LAW.

The open season for shooting Valley or Mountain Quail, Partridge, Grouse, Sage Hen, or any kind of Wild Duck, of any Rail, Curlew, Ibis, or Plover, or Deer, as fixed by the State law, is as follows:

Valley Quail, Partridge, Sage Hen, Wild Duck, Rail, Curlew, Ibis or Plover. October 15 to February 15.

Mountain Quail and Grouse. Sept. 1 to Feb. 15.

Doves. July 1 to Feb. 15.

Tree Squirrel. Aug. 1 to Oct. 1.

Male Deer. July 1 to Nov. 1.

Pheasant and Meadow Lark. Killing prohibited.

Trout. April 1 to Nov. 1.

Steelhead (in tidewater) closed February 1 to April 1 and September 1 to October 15.

Striped Bass. Three-pound limit.

Black Bass. July 1 to Jan. 1.

Salmon. Oct. 15 to Sept. 10.

Loose or Crawfish. Aug. 15 to Apr. 1.

Shrimp. Sept. 1 to May 1.

Crabs, 6 inches across back. Oct. 31 to Sept. 1.

Targoon and Female Crab. Killing prohibited.

Abalone. Less than 15 inches round.

## NOTICE!

For the accommodation of those having business with the South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company, its office in the Postoffice building will be open hereafter on Sundays between the hours of 4 and 5 o'clock p. m.

W. J. MARTIN, Land Agent.

To improve the quality of wheat grown in California, and particularly to get a more glutinous wheat, the next Legislature will be asked to appropriate money for experiments at the experimental farms under the jurisdiction of the University of California. The committee appointed at the last meeting of the State Board of Trade to consider the serious matter of the steady deterioration of the wheat grown in this State met last week and after a full discussion decided that action by the State was imperative if the wheat interests are not to suffer greatly.

An automobile ordinance has been passed by the Supervisors of Santa Cruz county, which prohibits automobiles on the mountain roads, which include the Big Tree road. The ordinance also regulates the speed.

Indoors people need to get up a good sweat by exercise at least once a week. Try this and note good effects.

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## MARKET REPORT.

CATTLE—All classes of cattle offered freely, general market steady, with best grades firm.

SHEEP and LAMBS—Desirable sheep and lambs plentiful, meeting ready sales at steady prices.

HOGS—Offered freely, in good demand, market easier.

PROVISIONS—Provisions are in fair demand.

LIVESTOCK—The quoted prices are as follows (less 50 per cent shrinkage on cattle), delivered and weighed in San Francisco, stock to be fat and merchantable.

CATTLE—No. 1 grassed Steers, 7 1/2 @ 7 3/4 c; 2nd quality, 6 1/2 @ 7 c; Thin Steers, 5 1/2 @ 6 c; No. 1 Cows and Heifers, 5 1/2 c; 2nd quality, 4 @ 5 c.

HOGS—Hard, grain fed, 130 to 250 lbs, 4 1/2 c; over 250 to 300 lbs, 4 1/4 c; rough undesirable hogs, 3 1/2 @ 4 c; hogs weighing under 130 lbs, 4 1/4 c.

SHEEP—No. 1 Wethers, 3 1/2 @ 3 3/4 c; No. 1 Ewes, 2 3/4 @ 3 c; Suckling Lambs, 4 1/2 @ 5 c; per lb, live weight.

CALVES—Under 250 lbs, alive, gross weight, 4 @ 4 1/2 c; over 250 lbs, 3 1/2 @ 4 c.

FRESH MEAT—Wholesale Butchers' prices for whole carcasses.

BEEF—Market firm—First quality steers, 6 1/2 @ 6 3/4 c; second quality, 5 1/2 @ 6 c; third quality 4 1/2 @ 5 c; thin steers, 3 1/2 @ 4 c; first quality cows and heifers, 5 @ 5 1/2 c; second quality, 4 1/2 @ 5 c; third quality, 4 @ 4 1/2 c.

VEAL—Large, 6 @ 6 1/2 c; medium, 7 @ 7 1/2 c; small, good, 8 @ 8 c.

MUTTON—Market firm—Wethers, heavy, 7 @ 7 1/2 c; light, 7 1/2 c; Heavy Ewes, 6 1/2 @ 7 c; Light Ewes, 7 c; Spring Lambs No. 1, 8 1/2 @ 9 c; fair Lambs, 8 @ 8 1/2 c.

DRESSED HOGS—Hard, 7 1/2 @ 8 1/4 c.

PROVISIONS—Hams, 12 1/2 @ 13 1/2 c; picnic hams, 10 c; Boiled Hams, skin on, 19 1/2 c; skin off, 22 c.

BACON—EX. L. S. C. bacon, 17 c; light S. C. bacon, 15 1/2 c; med. bacon, clear, 10 1/2 c; L. med. bacon, clear, 11 c; clear, light bacon, 13 c; clear ex. light bacon, 13 1/2 c.

BEEF—Extra Family, bbl, \$11.00; do, hf-bbl, \$5.75; Family Beef, bbl, \$10.00; hf-bbl, \$5.25; Extra Mess, bbl, \$10.00; do, hf-bbl, \$5.25.

PORK—Dry Salted Clear Sides, heavy, 9 1/2 c; do, light, 9 1/4 c; do, Bellies, 11 c; Clear, bbls, \$19.00; hf-bbls, \$9.75; Soused Pigs' Feet, hf-bbls, \$5.00; 25-lb. kegs, \$2.10; kits, \$1.25.

LARD—Prices are as follows:

Tes. 3/2-bbls, 50s, 20s, 10s, 5s.

Compound 6 1/4 6 1/2 6 3/4 6 3/4 6 3/4

Cal. pure 9 1/4 9 3/4 9 1/2 10 1/4 10 3/4

In 3-lb tins the price on each is 1/2 c higher than on 5-lb tins.

CANNED MEATS—Prices are per case of 1 dozen and 2 dozen tins: Corned Beef, 2s, 1s \$1.35; Roast Beef, 2s, 1s, 1s.

For a GOOD TIME When Going to SAN FRANCISCO

CALL AND SEE

FRANK A. MARTIN

Artistic Snug Saloon

770 HOWARD STREET

Near Fourth

San Francisco, Cal.

H. E. Plymire, M. D.

SURGEON, W. M. CO.

OFFICE HOURS—1 to 4, and 6:30 to 7:30 p. m.

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, San Mateo County, Cal.

Residence, Martin Brick Block, Grand avenue.

Dr. J. C. McGovern

Dentist

OFFICE: 1170 MARKET STREET

SAN FRANCISCO

Hours: 9 to 12 A. M. 1 to 5 P. M.

Telephone Folsom 3532

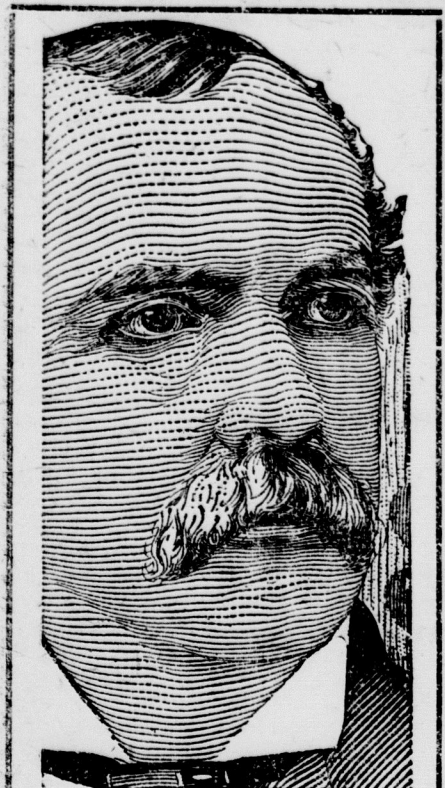
At Residence, South San Francisco, by appointment evenings.

## M. ROSE



## A UNITED STATES SENATOR

Used Pe-ru-na For Dyspepsia With Great Benefit.



HON. M. C. BUTLER,  
Ex-United States Senator from South Carolina.

U. S. Senator M. C. Butler from South Carolina, was Senator from that state for two terms. In a recent letter from Washington, D. C., he says: "I can recommend Peruna for dyspepsia and stomach trouble. I have been using your medicine for a short period and I feel very much relieved. It is indeed a wonderful medicine besides a good tonic."—M. C. Butler.

Peruna is not simply a remedy for dyspepsia. Peruna is a cathartic remedy. Peruna cures dyspepsia because it is generally dependent upon catarrh of the stomach.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

Here is the key to success—grow mentally each day. Seek wisdom in books and in men.

Prof. A. Van der Naillen, who has for over 33 years conducted the well-known School of Practical Civil, Mining and Electrical Engineering in San Francisco, has just received the high honor of being appointed Commissioner to represent California by the directors of the Panama-Pacific Exposition, which will take place at Long Beach, from April to November, 1915. The professor has already made twelve trips to different parts of Europe, always taking many samples of wine, dried fruits, etc., also much literature, thus advertising in the far off countries our glorious land of sunshine, fruit and flowers.

The way to tell the true nature of a man is to note his behavior in time of success and power.

## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.  
The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Wm. D. Hoar*

It takes more than a visit from his wife's mother to make a man happy.

He wasn't literary, hadn't any politics, couldn't tell a story. Did we try to lose him? Not much. He had three bottles of Old Gilt Edge Whisky in his grip.

The devil always gets his dues even if he does not waste any time dunning for bills.

In case of sickness use pure Old Kirk Whisky. No family should be without it. A. P. Hotelling & Co., 423 Jackson St., San Francisco, Cal.

To close the saloons rear boys who do not use liquors.

Remember when you buy Miller's Milwaukee Beer you get the best. Spruance, Stanley & Co., San Francisco, agents.

**Bad Quality.**  
"Have you finished this book?"  
"Yes, but I don't like it."  
"Why, it's the sensation of the year."  
"I don't care if it is; the glue isn't good," replied the bookworm, as he crawled away to the next shelf.—Detroit Free Press.

## Ayer's

Feed your hair; nourish it; give it something to live on. Then it will stop falling, and will grow long and heavy. Ayer's Hair Vigor is the only

## Hair Vigor

hair food you can buy. For 60 years it has been doing just what we claim it will do. It will not disappoint you.

"My hair used to be very short. But after using Ayer's Hair Vigor a short time it began to grow, and now it is fourteen inches long. This seems a splendid result to me after being almost without any hair."  
Mrs. J. H. FIFE, Colorado Springs, Colo.

50c a bottle. All druggists. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

## Short Hair

## WORLD'S FAIR SCULPTURE.



"THE SPIRIT OF THE PACIFIC."

Some of the heroic statuary at the St. Louis world's fair is very beautiful. One of the most exquisite is "The Spirit of the Pacific," by Isidore Kouti.

### BREAD IN PARIS.

The Manner of Making It Takes Courage to Inspect.

I have never had the courage to personally inspect. I only know that instead of being fabricated in the home or in great, clean, sanitary factories as in the United States, it is made somewhere in the bowels of the earth under the small bake shops.

"I would no more dare go down into one of these bread kitchens than I would dare ask my cuisiniere how many times in her life she has had a whole bath. I have seen enough at the counters where bread is sold to get the French point of view concerning bread, which is even worse than the French point of view concerning literature.

"Just as I am writing I glance across the street into a bakeshop opposite, and I see a woman dusting off a pile of bread in the window with a feather duster. They have absolutely no sense of any difference between bread and wood and coal, and they deliver it at one's home accordingly. It is never wrapped, and in pushcarts made of slats or in great openwork baskets it is heaped less carefully than wood or coal indeed, because bread is easier to buy than wood or coal in Paris. The carts or baskets are pushed or carried by women wearing stout, blue aprons covering them from neck to knee, which aprons, like the sheets on a French bed, are changed perhaps as often as once a month. Arrived at a house where bread is to be delivered, the open cart or basket stacked with the staff of life is left in the road for the femmes de chambre all around merrily to shake down upon it anything they will, while the woman mounts to one's apartment carrying the day's ration of petits pains bundled up in her apron, and the two long, thin loaves of bread, unwrapped, of course, one under each arm."—Harper's Bazar.

### Numbers in Early Days.

In a paper read before the Philological Society of the University of Michigan recently, Prof. George Hempel commented upon the forerunners of our present system of numeration. Some two years ago, in seeking the origin of the Runic letters (the first letters used by the Germanic races), Prof. Hempel discovered the primitive Germanic numeral notations. This threw new light upon the early Germanic numeral system, as well as upon the primitive Indo-European numeral system and upon the development of the Greek alphabet and the Greek numeral notation.

The primitive Indo-European numeral system was a mixture of the decimal and the sexagesimal. The first large number was the "shock"—that is, sixty—and the next large number was the "hund," or "hundred," that is, 120. Between 60 and 120 there were no numbers like our 70, etc., 70 being "a shock and 10," and 80 being "a shock and 20." The introduction of our present numbers between 60 and 120 arose out of the introduction of the decimal hundred or hundred, that is, 100, in distinction from which the old hundred (120) was called the duodecimal hundred, or the "great hundred," which is still used in Iceland and parts of England.

### Mistook the Motive.

An old man was sitting in the street-car. In the aisle near him stood a young woman. He made a movement to rise, says the Detroit News, as if to give her his seat.

"Never mind, sir," said the young woman, imperatively. "Just keep your seat."

She smiled patronizingly on the old man, who stared and looked dazed. After two blocks more he again attempted to rise, but the young woman pushed him back, explaining politely, "I've stood so long now I don't mind it. Please keep your seat."

"I say, young lady," cried the old man in shrill irritation, "I want to get off! You've made me go half a mile past my street already."

### Hearing a Fly Walk.

It is said that a fly makes 400 strokes per second with its wings, and it has been proven that by the use of the microphone you can hear a fly walk.

## A HOMESICK BOY.

Homesickness will drive the oldest and wisest to desperate deeds. What wonder, then, that to an eleven-year-old boy it is irresistible? The small son of a rector in one of the large cities, says the New York Sun, was sent to a preparatory school about thirty-four miles from his home. As a barrier between him and his family those miles seemed endless to the lad. He had been at school only three days when homesickness got the better of him.

He was walking out at noon recess with some of his mates when he remembered where the railway station was. It ought to be easy just to follow the rails, and it had not taken "dad" and him very long to come by train. So he slipped off by himself.

The other boys did not think anything of it when their comrade cut off into the woods, but when the roll was called at dinner time and he was still missing, things looked serious. Searching parties were organized; the older boys were sent out, and all night long the country was scoured, but when daylight came there was still no boy. The father was notified by telephone, and started at once for the school.

All this time the little runaway had been plodding steadily along the track. It was very lonely sometimes, and he grew so sleepy and tired that he longed to lie down and rest, but he kept on. All the time it seemed that it could not be much farther.

At last, just as the sun was coming up, he reached the ferry. He had five cents with which he had intended to buy a ferry ticket, but a thirty-mile walk before breakfast makes a little chap very hungry, and he purchased a loaf of bread instead.

It did not seem exactly right to walk on the boat without paying, but he had to get home.

About five minutes after the rector had left the house on his way to the school his son, heavy-eyed and sore-footed, trudged up and rang the bell. "Where's my boy, dad?" exclaimed the colored man who opened the door.

"I got homesick, that's all," replied the boy. "I want my slippers; my feet are tired."

A telephone message was immediately sent to the school. When the rector returned a little boy was timidly lurking in the shadows of the hall.

"I wanted to see you so, dad, that I just couldn't help it!" he pleaded. The clergyman opened his arms, and the boy sprang into them. Everything was all right at last.

## GENERAL OKU, VICTOR OF KIN-CHAU.



Few commanders can lay claim to such a victory as that gained by General Oku at Kin-chau. Not only did his men win the day after two firing lines had been annihilated, but they carried by assault a Russian position believed to be impregnable, and captured no less than eighty-two guns of all calibers.

### Diet for Consumptives.

"You have to eat at a sanatorium for consumptives, hungry or not," says Eugene Wood. "There are no big gorges to overwork the stomach, but there are six meals a day of moderate size. Some patients can eat full meals and then swallow 36 raw eggs a day. The aim of the treatment in these sanatoria is to get the sick man to drink three quarts of milk and eat a dozen raw eggs a day in addition to his regular meals of simple food."

"And you must eat meat, and plenty of it. Don't cut the fat off. The cow got most of the good out of the lean in her lifetime. The fat is what will do you good. All that there is to cod liver oil that makes it worth while is that it is a fat easy to assimilate. Bacon fat is nearly as easy to digest, and about 500 times as easy to take. I had a dose of cod liver oil about 11 years ago. I believe I can taste it yet."

"Fruits and salads you may eat, merely to amuse yourself and pass the time. But you are wasting stomach room on them. Milk, eggs, meat and hard breads for you if you are to get well. Not a great deal at a time, but often."—Everybody's Magazine.

### Since She Was Dying.

Mrs. Spenders—You're a mean thing! You promised me some diamonds a long time ago. I saw a stone in Tiffany's to-day and I'm just dying to have one—

Mr. Spenders—All right. If you are dying for a stone I'll have one cut especially for you right away.

Mrs. Spenders—Oh, will you? Mr. Spenders—Yes, a tombstone.—Philadelphia Press.

Preachers and passenger brakemen should never complain of hard work.



Mrs. Haskell, Worthy Vice-Templar, Independent Order Good Templars, of Silver Lake, Mass., tells of her cure by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Four years ago I was nearly dead with inflammation and ulceration. I endured daily untold agony, and life was a burden to me. I had used medicines and washes internally and externally until I made up my mind that there was no relief for me. Calling at the home of a friend, I noticed a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. My friend endorsed it highly, and I decided to give it a trial to see if it would help me. It took patience and perseverance for I was in bad condition, and I used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for nearly five months before I was cured, but what a change, from despair to happiness, from misery to the delightful exhilarating feeling health always brings. I would not change back for a thousand dollars, and your Vegetable Compound is a grand medicine."

"I wish every sick woman would try it and be convinced."—Mrs. L. A. HASKELL, Silver Lake, Mass. Worthy Vice-Templar, Independent Order of Good Templars.—\$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.

### Why Women Go to Parties.

The society reporter has made a great discovery during the week. In common with other people she has been wondering why women go to so many parties when the effort often makes them so tired that they can scarcely drag one foot after the other, and now she knows. The lady who elucidated this problem says that she often attends parties when she doesn't want to go at all, because she is compelled to do so by the fear that people will think that she was not invited. This accounts for the queer assortment of guests found at many large parties, for this lady seems to voice the sentiment of many.

A lady left out of the party has the desolate feeling of the small boy who is not "in it." In consequence of this, women with no possible community of interests or tastes are brought together for mutual entertainment, when they simply have no use for each other. Under these conditions parties are sometimes wearisome affairs, but satisfy the pride of both hostess and guest. The latter gives indubitable proof that she really was invited, and the hostess shows to her acquaintance that she had the right to invite this special guest. The fact that neither enjoys the others' society has nothing to do with the social amenities.—Nebraska State Journal.

### An Author Pensioned.

Two British authors are at present in the public eyes on account of pensions they are receiving. Joseph Conrad has \$1,500 from the British Society of Authors, which generosity is explained by the fact that the author, whose writings are among those in greatest demand by the publishers to-day, yet seems to have difficulty in providing for his daily wants, says the New York Globe. The immediate reason for the pension, moreover, was the accidental burning of a manuscript, which catastrophe so depressed Mr. Conrad that his friends thought it wise to relieve him from the necessity of anything so humdrum and sordid as looking out for his bread and butter.

The case of Conrad can hardly fail to recall that of Carlyle, who, when Mill brought the disastrous news of the destruction of a complete book of the "Revolution," spent the evening in attempting to cheer the culprit—and then set about the rewriting.

### Illustrations Needed.

Hackwriter—How would you like an article on Solomon?  
Magazine Editor—First rate, if you can only furnish a complete set of portraits of his wives.—Somerville Journal.

### A Professional Opinion.

Druggist—According to a scientific writer salt is a cure for lunacy.  
Doctor—Well, I know it's a cure for freshness, and that's usually the first state of lunacy.

### Still More Evidence.

Bay City, Ill., August 8 (Special).—Mr. K. F. Henley of this city adds his evidence to that published almost daily that a sure cure for Rheumatism is now before the American people and that that cure is Dodd's Kidney Pills. Mr. Henley had Acute Rheumatism. He has used Dodd's Kidney Pills. He says of the result:

"After suffering for sixteen years with Rheumatism and using numerous medicines for Rheumatism and more medicines prescribed by doctors, I at last tried Dodd's Kidney Pills with the result that I got more benefit from them than all the others put together."

"Dodd's Kidney Pills were the only thing to give me relief, and I recommend them to all suffering from Acute Rheumatism."

Rheumatism is caused by Uric Acid in the blood. Healthy kidneys take all the Uric Acid out of the blood. Dodd's Kidney Pills make healthy kidneys.

## Lincoln's Poetry.

It is a sentimental habit of speech to regret the "songs never sung." Yet the dispassionate critic knows there is quite enough poetry, unless it is of the very best; he has no tears for "mute, inglorious Miltons." But there is no true American who would not pay a price for a certain batch of poems probably long ago destroyed.

Gilson William Harris, who was a law student in Lincoln & Herndon's office from 1845 to 1847, has written for the Woman's Home Companion some of his recollections of Abraham Lincoln. In putting the office in order one morning, he came upon two or three quires of letter paper, stitched together, inside a desk. He turned the leaves, and found that they were covered with stanzas in Mr. Lincoln's neat, running hand.

When Mr. Lincoln came in the young man took the manuscript out of the desk again, and held it up with the unnecessary and impertinent inquiry whether the poems were his.

"Where did you find it?" asked Mr. Lincoln.

He took the manuscript, rolled it up and stuffed it into his pocket. It was never seen again. The theory of the writer who tells this story is that it was taken home and put into the fire.

## Fifty Men and One Elephant.

Interesting tests were made recently in the Madison Square Garden, New York, to determine the respective pulling power of horses, men and elephants. Two horses, weighing 1,600 pounds each, together pulled 3,700 pounds, or 550 pounds more than their combined weight. One elephant, weighing 12,000 pounds, pulled 8,750 pounds, or 3,250 pounds less than his weight. Fifty men, aggregating about 7,500 pounds in weight, pulled 8,750 pounds, or just as much as the single elephant. But, like the horses, they pulled more than their own weight. One hundred men pulled 12,000 pounds.

## Her Curiosity.

"Mrs. Chelms looks bad, doesn't she?"  
"Yes, and no wonder. She's been awake every night for a week past."  
"The ideal! What was the matter?"  
"She discovered about a week ago that her husband talks in his sleep, and, of course, she had to listen."



## KILL THE SERPENT

The worst disease the world has ever known, and the greatest scourge to the human race, is Contagious Blood Poison. One drop of the virus of this most horrible of all diseases will pollute and vitiate the purest, healthiest blood, and within a short time after the first little sore appears the system is filled with the awful poison and the skin breaks out in a red rash; the glands of the groins swell, the throat and mouth become ulcerated, the hair and eyebrows drop out, and often the entire surface of the body is covered with copper-colored splotches and sickening sores and eruptions. Contagious Blood Poison is as treacherous and elusive as the serpent. You may be carrying it in your veins with no visible evidences of its existence; for while mercury and potash seem to cure and all external signs disappear, the disease is doing its destructive work within, or the patient is constantly harassed by returning symptoms and unmistakable traces of the blood poison. Thousands of physical wrecks and chronic invalids from the effects of Blood Poison know the uncertainty of the mercury and potash treatment—that it stifles but does not kill the serpent. As long as there is life in the serpent there is danger in its fangs; and while your blood is tainted there is danger of infection. Safety lies only in crushing out the life of the loathsome disease and killing the serpent. For many years S. S. S. has been known as an antidote for Blood Poison. It is a remedy composed entirely of vegetable ingredients, and we offer \$1,000 for proof that it contains the least particle of mercury, potash or other mineral. It thoroughly purifies the blood, improves the appetite and digestion, and tones up all parts of the system. In chronic and long-standing cases of Blood Poison, S. S. S. acts promptly and without leaving any bad after-effects.

Write us about your case, and our physicians will advise without charge, and we will mail you free our home-treatment book telling all about Contagious Blood Poison and its different stages and symptoms.

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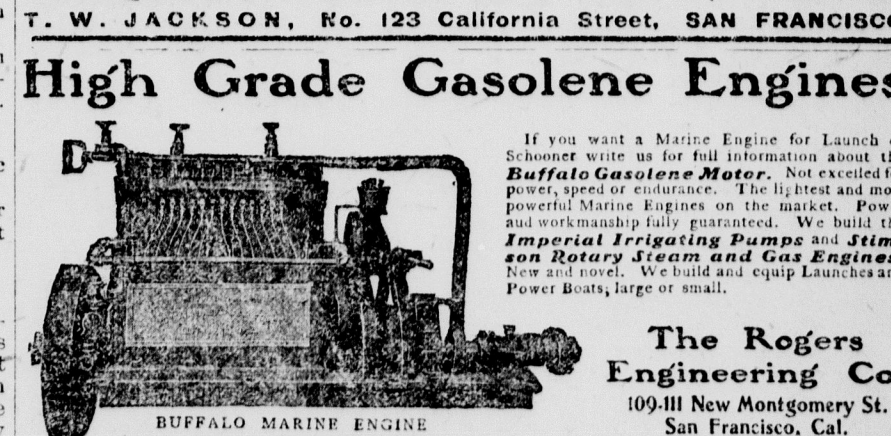
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S. F. N. U. No. 33, 1904

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Where large ferry boats enter the large ferry slip now in use, and land passengers, freight and whole trains of cars.

Where an independent railroad system gives ample switching privileges to every industry.

Where a private water-works plant, with water mains extending throughout the entire manufacturing district, supplies an abundance of pure artesian water at rates far below city prices.

Where some of the largest industries in the State are today located and in full operation.

Where hundreds of thousands of dollars have already been spent in perfecting the locality for manufacturing purposes.

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Where, in fact, rail, wharf and other privileges are unexcelled for manufacturing purposes by any other locality on the coast.

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# TO HOME-SEEKERS

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company, comprising many San Francisco, Chicago and New York capitalists, created in San Mateo county a new town site known as South San Francisco. This town site is situated on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and also on the Southern Pacific Bay Shore Railroad, soon to be finished; it is also at the terminus of the San Francisco and San Mateo Electric Railway.

South San Francisco was platted as a town just prior to the great financial panic of 1893 and 1894; during all that period of financial wreck and ruin, when almost every new enterprise and many old-established institutions were actually swept out of existence, she has held her own and is to-day a prosperous community with a population of nearly **FIFTEEN HUNDRED PEOPLE**.

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Upwards of \$2,000,000 in cash have been expended in laying the foundation of this new town. Most of the streets have been graded, curbed and sewered, miles of concrete sidewalk laid, trees planted along the main highways, and a water-works plant completed, giving an abundant supply of pure artesian water for every purpose. But the foundation laid in what is known as the manufacturing district of this town site constitutes above all others the most positive guarantee for the future of South San Francisco.

There is no stability nor permanency so absolute respecting real estate values, and the future growth of any community like that which is based upon industries giving employment to men. The facilities created by the founders of South San Francisco have already secured to her several large manufacturing enterprises, and will soon secure many more; this means not only an increase in population, but an enhancement in real estate values.

South San Francisco has passed the experimental stage, and is now an established town. Many of her lot owners who have properly improved their holdings are even to-day realizing from ten to twenty per cent net on their investments. How many communities as new as South San Francisco can make this boast?

An independent community in itself, with its own supporting elements, and at the same time close to the metropolis of California, and in the direction in which San Francisco must necessarily grow, already reached by some of the city's street car service, and certain to be on the line of any new railroad entering San Francisco, South San Francisco presents to-day opportunities for investment among the safest and best on the Pacific Coast.

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